

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1654.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.
Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birchin-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

FORTY THOUSAND POOR MARRIED
WOMEN have, since the Foundation of the BRITISH LIVING-HOSPITAL, been admitted within its walls, and have there received succour and relief in "the great pain and peril of Childbirth."

The Funds of this time-honoured Institution are low and inadequate to the maintenance of the Hospital in a state of efficiency. To those wealthy and charitable Ladies of this Metropolis, and indeed to all those who take an interest in the welfare of their poorer sisters, the Weekly Board of Governors now appeal for aid and assistance.—Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; or at the Hospital, Endell-street, Long-acre.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,
SESSION—1859-60.
MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of October next, will be held in the College, an Examination for Matriculation, and for Scholarships, viz. Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, varying in value from 1*l.* to 24*l.* each; for sixteen of which students are eligible on Matriculation.

For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Registrar of the College.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,
SESSION—1859-60.
MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY of ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40*l.* each, viz.—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FIFTY FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.—FIFTEEN in Literature, and FIFTY in Science, of the value of 24*l.* each; SIX in Medicine, THREE in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20*l.* each; and FOUR in Agriculture, of the value of 15*l.* each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar. By order of the President.
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN.

—The Course of Education is comprehensive. Pupils are prepared for the Universities of England and Ireland, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, the Public Examinations for admission into the Army and Navy, and other competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile and similar pursuits. There is a special department. There are three open Exhibitions of 40*l.* per annum each, to Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, tenable for four years.

The Terms, which include education with French, German, and Drawing, Board and Washing, are:—For Boys under 12 years of age, 30 Guineas per annum; for Boys above 12 years of age, 40 Guineas per annum. A reduction is made for natives of the Island. For Boys aged 12 years and under 13 years, 15*l.* per quarter (for boys above 13 years) 2*l.* 15*s.* per quarter.

Detailed Prospectuses and further information may be obtained from the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Dixon, the College, Castle-town, Isle of Man.

The College will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 3. July, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

PREPARATION FOR GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

FOLKESTONE COLLEGE AND ASHORE
BRANCH of the "BRITISH FLOATING COLLEGE FOR NAVAL INSTRUCTION AND MARINE ENGINEERING."

Periodical Examinations by Government Inspectors appointed by Her Majesty's Council of Education of the Board of Trade.

—Worthy of the Patronage of Government, the Shipping Interest, and the Public.

(Signed) DUNDONALD,
Admiral of the White and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

The Course of Instruction pursued at this National Institution will qualify Pupils for the Royal or Mercantile Navies, Civil Service Appointments, either of the liberal Professions, or Commercial Pursuits, as also to prepare them for the Universities. A staff of eminent Professors, to teach the following Branches of Education, is attached:—Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Seamanship, Steam, Gunnery, Fortification, Mathematics, Classics, French, German, Drawing, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Rigging, Swimming, Drilling.

Detailed Prospectuses, containing the opinions of the highest authorities, and upwards of sixty of the leading papers in the Kingdom, with further particulars, may be obtained by application at the College, Parade, Folkestone; Grindlay & Co., 63, Cornhill; 124, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.; or at St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

JOHN ROBINSON, Principal.

N.B. As only a limited number are received, immediate application is necessary.

EDUCATION.—BRUSSELS.—Misses GREMAR continue to conduct the EDUCATION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The utmost attention is paid to the mental cultivation, moral training, and religious instruction of the Pupils. A Protestant Clergyman attends regularly every week to impart religious instruction. The Sunday is observed with strict regard to the customs of Great Britain. Miss GREMAR is now in England, and will take charge of the Young Ladies committed to her care on her return to Brussels. Personal interviews, by appointment, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool.—Prospectuses, also, at Mr. Hatchard's, 187, Piccadilly.

HANWELL COLLEGE, MIDDLESEX,
is still retaining its high character.—United Services Gazette.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S HALL AND GREVILLE

COLLEGE (united), near Kilburn-gate, London, N.W.

Principal and Warden—The Rev. A. F. THOMPSON, B.A. Oxon;

Assisted by Ten Masters,

three of whom are Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge,

and Two native Professors of French and German.

There are special Professors for Civil Engineering and Hindustani, and a Class is being formed for the study of Chinese.

The Warden's Pupils have obtained, in open competition, the following honours during the present Term:—

Oxford, Lincolncollege, Scholarship, W. M. Anderson, Esq.

Cambridge, Trinity Hall, Scholarship, R. Romer, Esq.

Addiscombe, First Mathematical Prize, and Engineers, R. P. Pennefather, Esq.

NEXT TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 10th. Intending Exhibitors must enter on that day.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Rev. A. F. THOMPSON, St. John's Hall, or to the Hon. Secretary of the Trustees of Greville College, 7, Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Hendon,

Middlesex.

Head-Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.,

Assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The NEXT SESSION BEGINS on the 3rd of AUGUST.

Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that age, 50 Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head-Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or to the Hon. Secretary, at Founders' Hall, St. John's-lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.

Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

SCHOOL FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEER-

ING, and SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION, at the College,

Chester.

In addition to English and Mathematics, all the Pupils are taught Drawing, suitable for the Architect or Engineer, and in the Laboratory, the Principles as well as the Practice of Chemistry.

The use of Tools, the Construction of Machinery, and the Principles of Mechanism may be studied in the various Workshops of the School.

French and German are taught to all who desire it, without any extra charge.

Analyses undertaken: Steam Engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism designed for special purposes.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Arthur Riggs, Chester.

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—This School

has been removed to a large and handsome Building, on a remarkably healthy site, adjoining Woodhouse Moor, and surrounded by above six acres of playground.

The Head-Master, the Rev. A. BARRY, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, will now be enabled to receive BOARDERS into his House, adjoining the School. Terms, Sixty Guineas per annum, including all expenses, except the School fees; which, for foundationers, are six Guineas, for non-foundationers, sixteen Guineas per annum.

The SCHOOL RE-OPENES August 15th. Immediate application is requested to the Rev. A. BARRY, Grammar School, Leeds.

13, CLIFTON-GARDENS, MAIDA-HILL.

LADIES' SELECT CLASSES: not more

than Twelve in each Class.

Principals—SIGNORA CAMPANELLA and SIGNORA

G. CAMPANELLA, nee Lindley;

Assisted by a resident English Governess, and by the first Masters.

The CLASSES RE-COMMENCE AFTER the HOLIDAYS, on the 15th September.

Signora G. CampANELLA, gives Lessons in Singing and Italian, in the Schools and Families. Prospectuses and any information may be had from him at his residence, 13, Clifton-gardens.

EDUCATION.—MOUNT PLEASANT

HOUSE, Sunbury, Middlesex, S.W.—Two Pupils from this

Establishment were honourably distinguished at the Oxford

Examination of Schools in June last. One of these was third in

order of merit, for Languages, Greek, Latin, French, and German, in the Senior Division, consisting of upwards of 400 Candidates

from the most distinguished Schools of the United Kingdom. Mount Pleasant is healthfully situated, about 34 miles from

Hampton Court, and is surrounded by its own grounds, about 13 acres in extent.—For Prospectuses, address to Mr. USHERWOOD,

as above.

CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL (Principal,

Mr. LONG) offers the advantage of long experience in

Tuition with a careful regard to modern requirements, and adaptation to all the tests of competitive Examinations. The moral

and religious culture, the healthy and delightful situation, and very complete domestic arrangements, will fully meet parental

wishes. Terms, including all the usual extras, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION in a GERMAN

FAMILY in BERLIN.—Two German Ladies (Mother and

Daughter), belonging to the higher Classes, resident in Berlin, are desirous of receiving TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES, from

12 to 14 years, in their House, with the view of imparting a sound religious and general Education, including superior instruction

in Languages, Music, Painting, &c., by the most eminent

Masters. The Daughter has passed the Prussian Government examination, and holds a first-class Diploma to that effect from

the Russian authorities. She has resided in Paris some time, and both Ladies also in England. They can give the highest and

exceptional references in England, as well as from Paris and Berlin.

The Ladies, now in England, are leaving for Berlin in the course of July, when they would be happy to take charge

of such Young Ladies as might be entrusted to them.—For further particulars, apply to A. Z., care of Messrs. Trübner & Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

EDUCATION (Superior).—There will be Three VACANCIES in a First-class Establishment, near London, in July. The number is limited. French and German Governesses are resident. Masters of repute attend daily from Town. Terms from 60 to 80 Guineas per annum. The highest references given and required.—Address E. C. M., 18, Holborn-circle, London.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN SWITZERLAND.—A good table; the healthiest climate for weakly children in Europe; and the best opportunity to learn French and German. Terms, 40*l.* a year.—Apply to Dr. GLAD-BACH, at Bern, who will give the most satisfactory references.

EDUCATION (Superior).—UPTON HOUSE,
SLOUGH, Bucks.—Madame PÉRETTE, assisted by experienced Resident Governesses and London Professors of the first repute, EDUCATES a LIMITED number of the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN. TWO VACANCIES in JULY.—Reference to numerous Parents of Pupils.—Address as above.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP,
In this Establishment, Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools. For particulars, apply to J. L. ELLENBERGER, as above.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTE, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Society of Schoolmistresses, and Principals, of several Classical Works, RECEIVES a small number of PUPILS, whom he prepares for the Professions or Commercial Pursuits. The Course of Instruction comprises all that is essential to a complete English Education, together with Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and the Elements of Physical Science. One-fourth of Mr. Millard's Pupils attended the first Oxford Examination, and none failed.

VICINITY of RYDE, Isle of Wight.—ONE
VACANCY.—A Literary Gentleman, highly connected, and of great energy in tuition, RECEIVES several CLASSICAL PUPILS. Terms, 80 to 100 Guineas. The advantages offered are—a climate of unequalled salubrity, a gentlemanly home, and an amount of individual attention not attainable in larger establishments.—Address A. Post-office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

BROOMFIELD HOUSE, HEADINGLEY,
LEEDS.—Mr. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Editor of several Classical Works, RECEIVES a small number of PUPILS, whom he prepares for the Professions or Commercial Pursuits. The Course of Instruction comprises all that is essential to a complete English Education, together with Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and the Elements of Physical Science. One-fourth of Mr. Millard's Pupils attended the first Oxford Examination, and none failed.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Sub-
scribers. For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Union for the same sum. The plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5,000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10*l.* 6*d.* an impression, or 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 7*l.* 7*s.* or more.

Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.—The
SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for THIS YEAR will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 11th July.

The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place, at the Crystal Palace, on the following THURSDAY, viz. the 28th July, commencing at Two o'clock, when the Report of the Council and a Statement of Accounts will be submitted to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and Grounds on that day, upon presenting their subscription receipts for the year. Subscribers are earnestly requested to make their Selection of the Presentation Works immediately.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, July 16th:—

Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. (Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th, will be the Fête days of the Early Closing Association.)

Wednesday, 13th, open at Ten. FIFTH GRAND CONCERT, by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company. Admission, Free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown; to Non-Season Ticket-holders, on payment of 7*s.* 6*d.*, or, if Tickets are purchased of any of the Agents before the day, 5*s.*; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Sunday, open at 1:30 to Shareholders, gratuitously by Tickets.

Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available to 30th April, 1860, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 1, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

THE LATE MR. DAVID COX.—At a

Meeting of Gentlemen, convened by advertisement and by circular, held in the Rooms of the Society of Artists, Birmingham, on Thursday, June 24th, 1859.

Dr. BELL FLETCHER, in the Chair;

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to: "That this meeting, entertaining a high admiration of the genius and character of the late Mr. David Cox, and desirous of commemorating in some enduring manner the eminent services he has rendered to Art, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider and determine upon the best mode of doing honour to the memory of our late illustrious townsman.

A Committee was appointed, and a subscription commenced. Although it remains for the Committee to determine the mode of the memorial, it may be stated for the information of the meeting, that at the meeting, that at the residence of Mr. Cox, in Harborne Churchyard, near which he is buried, for many years, it has been suggested that a bust and tablet should be erected to his memory.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. They may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, New-street, Birmingham, or to the Hon. Secretary, New-street, Birmingham, or to the Hon. Secretary, New-street, Birmingham.

JOHN JAFFE, Secretary.



MR. KIDD'S SOCIAL AND GENIAL

"GOSSIPS," for 1859-60.
 "The style and eloquence of Mr. Kidd's popular 'Gossips' (which embrace almost every possible variety of Subject connected with real life), prove how completely his heart is in his work; and it is highly gratifying to observe what a firm hold he has gained on the minds of the People. It could hardly be otherwise from such continued labours of love."—*Southern Times*.
 Terms, &c. sent free. —Hammersmith, July 9.

MATHEMATICAL LECTURES.—Prof.

SYLVESTER will deliver his EIGHTH and LAST LECTURE on the PARTITIONS of NUMBERS on MONDAY NEXT, 11th inst., at 7 P.M., in the College Hall.
 So far as this Lecture unfolds the Principles of a New and Free Geometry, it may be understood even by those who have not heard the previous Lectures.
 All Persons desirous of attending may do so, on presenting their Private Cards to the Assistant on entering.
 Conversation, for one hour, in the College Library, will follow the Lecture.

LINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETY.—The Committee being about to make arrangements for the ensuing Session, invite LECTURERS to read Subjects and Papers addressed to "The Lecturing Committee," at the Institution, Wellington-street, Lington, N., before the 1st of August next.

LITERARY and other INSTITUTIONS.—

Mr. J. E. CARPENTER will be prepared with an entirely NEW VOCAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT for the Autumn and Winter Seasons.—Address 9, St. Ann's-road, Nottingham, W.

WANTED, for a Lady, well educated, and of Evangelical principles, a SITUATION as Companion to a Lady. She has no objection to Travel, having been on the Continent. She is a good amanuensis, and obliging, and has many requirements that make her eligible to a Lady of refinement. Remuneration is not a primary object with her, but a Home where she would be treated with consideration and kindness.—Address, for further particulars, to M. R., Mr. Primers, High-street, Guildford, Surrey.

TO INVALIDS and their FRIENDS.—A

PHYSICIAN, of great experience, married, residing in one of the pleasantest Watering-Places on the South Coast, is willing to TAKE AN INVARIANT, who care to take a Carriage if required, and who will receive every attention that skill and kindness can bestow.—Apply to R. B. OSWALD, Esq., 30, Bucklersbury, or to F. BUCKLE, Esq., 25, Eastcheap.

MR. B. H. SMART continues to INSTRUCT

CLERICAL and other Pupils in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—"THE INTRODUCTION OF GRAMMAR" on its true BASIS, with Relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1s., of all Booksellers.
 37, Wyndham-street, Bryanston-square, W.

CHANGES in the MANAGEMENT of the

LADIES' READING-ROOM,
 14A, PRINCES-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE, W.
 NOW OPEN FROM TEN TILL TEN.

The want of a Reading-Room for Ladies having been long felt, a commodious Room, at 14A, Princes-street, has been secured for the purpose. The Reading-Room is furnished with the leading Papers (Daily and Weekly), the Reviews and Magazines. Membership for Ladies only, and a reference strictly required from all Subscribers.

The Managers of the Reading-Room, sincerely desirous to make it as extensively useful as possible, wish to announce that the following scale of prices has been arranged.
 Membership for one year to be secured by the payment of One Guinea. A subscription of 2s. will enable ladies to bring a friend.

Professional ladies will be charged only Half-a-Guinea. Country Subscribers, Half-a-Guinea.
 A cup of tea or coffee and a piece of bread and butter supplied for Fourpence.

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS ARE PROVIDED:

The Times.	Morning Post.
Daily News.	Morning Star.
Athenæum.	Quarterly Review.
Illustrated London News.	Edinburgh Review.
Saturday Review.	Westminster Review.
Critic.	Revue des Deux Mondes.
Spectator.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Economist.	Fraser's Magazine.
Dispatch.	All the Year Round.
The Philanthropist.	Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.
Literary Gazette.	National Review.
National Review.	North British Review.

And a selection of Foreign and Provincial Papers.
 This List will be gradually increased.

MARRIAGE LAW DEFENCE

ASSOCIATION.

Chairman.—The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER.

Publications of the Association on Sale at the Office, 41, Parliament-street.

No. 1.—A SPEECH by the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in the House of Lords. Price 3d. per dozen.

No. 2.—A SPEECH by LORD CAMPBELL, in the House of Lords. Price 9s. per dozen.

No. 3.—WHY SHOULD THE PRESENT ATTEMPT to CHANGE the LAW of MARRIAGE be RESISTED. Price 2d. per dozen.

No. 4.—A SCRIPTURE ARGUMENT against MARRIAGE with a WIFE'S SISTER. By Rev. Dr. J. A. HENRY. Price 1s. per dozen.

No. 5.—AN ENGLISHMAN'S LETTER to the late Sir ROBERT H. INGOLLS, Bart. M.P. Price 3d. per dozen.

No. 6.—VOICES of the PUBLIC PRESS. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen.

No. 7.—PLAIN REMARKS on the TWENTY-THREE (ALLEGED) FACTS URGED by THOSE who WOULD ALTER the LAW FORBIDDING MARRIAGE with a DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. Price 3d. per dozen.

Other Trade will follow.

Subscriptions may be paid at Messrs. Herries, Farquhar & Co., No. 16, St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoare & Co., 27, Fleet-street; Messrs. Roberts & Co., 15, Lombard-street; or to the Secretary, Mr. Wm. M. Trollope, at the Office of the Association, 41, Parliament-street. Subscriptions may be remitted by cheque or Post-office order, payable to the Secretary at Charing Cross, or by postage stamps. All subscribers may receive, post free, one half of the amount of their yearly subscription in the form of the works of the Association, on application to the Secretary at the Office.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF

ENGLAND.
 WARWICK, 1859.

PROGRAMME:—

TUESDAY, July 12; WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Implement Yard open from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Six o'clock in the Evening on Tuesday and Wednesday in the Morning till six o'clock in the Evening, on Wednesday: at an admission charge of 2s. 6d. for each person. Machinery will be shown by the Exhibitors at work on each of these days.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Judges to inspect the Live Stock, and to award the Prizes.
 Public trials of the Steam Cultivators, on land in the neighbourhood of the City, during such hours as the Stewards may determine.

At One o'clock (or as soon after as all the Judges shall have delivered in their awards, of which Notice will be given) the Public will be admitted into the Cattle Yard on the payment of 5s. each person, at the Special Entrances.

THURSDAY, 14.—THE GENERAL SHOW-YARD of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and Implements open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

FRIDAY, 15.—THE GENERAL SHOW-YARD open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 1s. each person.
 General Meeting of the Members, in the Shire Hall, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Council,
 R. T. BEN DRETH GIBBS,
 Hon. Acting Secretary, pro tem.
 London, June 1st, 1859.

BY THE REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.—
 All Persons admitted into the Show-Yard, whether placed in the temporary occupation of the Society during the Meeting, shall be subject to the Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Council.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LOUGHBOROUGH,

Leicestershire. Founded in 1485; revived under a Chancery Scheme in 1852.

In the re-organization and extension of this old foundation special care has been taken to provide a superior Education of not only for Boys proceeding to the Universities, but also for those entering at once upon Professional or Commercial life.

It is largely enriched by the assistance of Masters of the highest University distinction, with well-qualified Assistants.

The Course of instruction comprises the Holy Scriptures; Latin, Greek, French, and German; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Ancient and Modern History and Geography; General Grammar; English Literature and Composition; Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; Drawing, Mapping, and Surveying, &c.

The building was erected for the purpose, at an expense of 8000*l.*, and is most agreeably and healthily situated in sixteen acres of ornamental ground, at some distance from the town.

The Head-Master receives a limited number of ParLOUR Boarders, who are liberally treated, and have the benefit of Private Tuition, besides the advantage of School Education.

Inclusive Terms, Fifty Guineas per Annum. There are two Exhibitions of 30*l.* a year each. No Free Scholars.

MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM,

(PRIVATE: OPENED IN 1852.)

London, S.E.

Within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross.

Principal.

JOHN YEATS, F.R.G.S., of the University of Glasgow.

Several years a Teacher near Utrecht, and subsequently in the Institutions of Hofwil, near Berne, Switzerland.

The Course of Instruction qualifies Young Gentlemen for engaging in Manufacturing and Commercial pursuits more especially, and only when required for proceeding to a University.

Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, may also be thoroughly studied. As a rule, Latin and Greek follow French and German.

The number of pupils is limited, and individual requirements are carefully provided for; yet all the classes are sufficiently large to afford the advantages of emulation and competition.

The domestic management of the MIDDLE SCHOOL is of a family character, and the general accommodation superior. Two spacious playgrounds are attached to the premises; Peckham-Rye Common is close by; Blackheath, Greenwich Park, Norwood, Dulwich, and Sydenham, are all within an hour's walk.

TERMS

(Inclusive of the Use of Books, Stationery, Laundering, and Semiprests):

Under the age of Twelve Years.... Forty-five Pounds a-year.
 Fifteen..... Fifty-five
 Above that age..... Sixty-five

(Payable in advance; but Accounts are not presented until the middle of the quarter.)

The Divisions of the School Year are equal. The Holidays are short; at Christmas and at Midsummer. The Holidays are Certificates and Testimonials from some of the best English and Continental authorities will be submitted by the Principal, if requested; or the references given to leading firms (English and Scotch), supporters of the School.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

PROTESTANT BOARDING-SCHOOL at

NÉRAU, Lorraine, France, founded 1854, in which the Pupils receive a solid, moral, and religious EDUCATION, and are prepared for entering the Universities, or for mercantile pursuits. The Modern Languages, Music, and Drawing are also taught. The professors are Protestant ministers. Nodular scholars are admitted. The food is excellent. The Principal and his family live with the Pupils. Private bed-rooms can be had, if wished for. The Establishment is extensive, surrounded by large gardens. Nérau is situated between Toulouze and Bordeaux, and near the railroad; it enjoys a temperature at all times moderate.

Letters vary from 10s. to 15*l.* per annum.—Every information will be given by Mr. MARZIALI, French Minister, Examiner in Eton College, and Professor of French Literature in Wellington College, whose address is, French Consulate, Greenwich, London; or by Mr. CAMUS, Directeur, Nérau.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send Name and

County to the Heraldic Office, Sketch, 2s. 6d., in colour, 5*l.*—Monumental Brasses, 10*l.*—Dials, Sashes and Diploma Plates, in Mediaeval and Modern Styles.

HERALDIC ENGRAVINGS.—Crest on Seal or Ring, 8*l.*; on Die, 7*l.*; Arms, Crest, and Motto on Seal or Book-plate, 25*l.*

SOLID GOLD, 15 Carat, Hall marked, Card, Sardonyx, or Bloodstone Ring, engraved Crest, Two Guineas. Seals, Desk Seals, Mordan's Penholders, &c.

Illustrated Price List post free.

T. MORING, Engraver and Heraldic Artist (who has received the Gold Medal for Engraving), 44, 111th HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, a VERBATIM

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In cases where the Interest due to any Shareholder shall be less than 10*l.*, a Scrip Certificate for the amount will be issued, bearing Interest, payable half-yearly, at the same rate as the Debentures. These Scrip Certificates will be forwarded to each Proprietor on the 15th of July, 1859.

Subsequently, on presentation to the undersigned of a sufficient number of debentures, redeemable in 1873, to represent 10*l.* at least, per cent. Debenture of the Company for the amount will be given in exchange.

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The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 1st day of July, to Friday, the 15th, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the Books to carry out the above arrangement.

Notice is hereby also given, that Interest on the Preference Bonds, due on the ordinary 6 per cent. Debentures of the Company, will be payable as usual, on presentation of the Coupon, to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. GYLS, MILLS & CO., 67, Lombard-street, on and after the 1st proximo.

The Preference Debenture Certificates still unexchanged must be presented at this Office on and after the 15th of July, for receipt of Interest due to the 30th instant, and to be exchanged for Bonds.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

51, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. 22nd June, 1859.

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The Military Opinions of General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B. Collected and Edited by Capt. the Hon. George Wrottesley. (Bentley.)

"A naval officer of great experience and character declared that he could defend the entrance into Portsmouth Harbour with blank cartridges." So much for narrow channels, where a fog would be more terrible to ships in motion than a broadside of rifled ordnance. But invaders are not accustomed to fix on the most formidable position as their points of attack. Therefore, conceding the value of smoke, under particular circumstances, Sir John Burgoyne occupied himself almost incessantly, for many years, in demonstrating the necessity of creating a more palpable system of national defences. His views, as now placed before us, in a volume of great variety and interest, ought to impress themselves strongly on the public mind. He is no irrational alarmist; when he wrote the earliest of the papers here collected, he was not prophesying calamity; like "A Naval Peer," he simply undertook to show that Great Britain was not in that condition of security which, as a first-class State, she ought to maintain. The question put is, whether an aggression from any leading maritime power is so impossible that we should take no measures to provide for the contingency. Precautions never appear so unnecessary as when they are completely successful. Is it written in the law of nature,—is it, to Americanize the phrase, "in the eternal fitness of things," that France and England shall never again fight? If not, then Sir John Burgoyne's argument is justified. We, of course, do not intrude our opinions on subjects lying within the range of politics and diplomacy; but the history of our own days is no less a subject for criticism than the history of Jerusalem or Constantinople, both warnings of a very memorable character. The atmosphere is thickened with debates on armaments. Ancient and venerable authority raises its voice among the peers; at every street-corner you may meet a man with a new theory of volunteer organization. The cacklings of the geese are loud, but louder are the exhortations of wise and earnest men. In the shadow of the tub of Diogenes, perhaps, "there cometh one supremely unconscious that he is a fool," who detests the mention of a rifle, and bids the people spin while destiny and the French Emperor watch over them; but generally, it may be affirmed, a conviction is growing up that, without the sort of timidity which is cowardice, or the sort of credulity which is ridiculous, the British nation will do well to go through the platoon exercise. This, however, as Sir John Burgoyne and the "Naval Peer" have insisted, would far from suffice to establish a state of national security. Since the former wrote his Memorial, which called forth the celebrated Cassandra Letter of Wellington, affairs have changed upon the surface, but the reasoning retains its validity. Among other developments, we may name, as the latest, that France has 200,000 soldiers in Italy, victorious already on seven hard-fought fields—that she has proved the efficacy of her rifled cannon and sword-bayonet—that her system of drill has been triumphantly illustrated—that she has beaten back an immense army—that her soldiers are flushed with daring blood—that Cherbourg has been opened—a vast steam-fleet constructed—a good understanding set on foot with Russia, and that the Napoleonic eagles have been set flying, their golden pinions

glittering above the purple oriflamme and signalling the Second Empire to a new career of glory. All this, if it does not strengthen, assuredly does not impair the force of Sir John Burgoyne's appeal, written thirteen years ago, but hitherto unpublished. With reference to this important document Capt. Wrottesley says:—

"When Sir John Burgoyne was appointed to the office of Inspector-General of Fortifications in 1845, he was immediately struck with the defective state of our military establishments, and the imminent danger of invasion to which the country might be exposed in the event of a rupture with France. He consequently wrote the letter which appears in the first pages of this work. It was in answer to the representations made by Sir John Burgoyne on this occasion, that the Duke of Wellington wrote the remarkable letter which, on its publication shortly afterwards, created so great a sensation. As the specific facts adverted to in this communication no longer remain the same, I am enabled to publish it without impropriety, and it is of considerable interest at the present moment, as although the circumstances are changed to some extent, and our defences are no longer in the very defective state mentioned in it, yet the general reasoning holds good to the present time, and may tend to awaken the people of England to the imminent danger of the crisis through which they have passed; and if nations ever gain experience by the past, it may tend to prevent our defences from falling again into the condition in which they were found by Sir John Burgoyne in 1845."

The complaint was then as it is now—that France with her huge army has not a better system of drill, exercise, or ordinary parade business; not a command of greater courage or energy; not a superior principle of managing her soldiers,—but larger resources in respect to all that is comprehended in the art of war—a more permanent organization for the field, more extensive preparations for defence, and a greater capacity for undertaking without delay a campaign or a naval expedition. So far, the outcry of 1859 is parallel with that of 1804. Both nations have made progress—but which has gone a-head? Is it England or France that has made the greatest efforts to hold the Channel since the dissipation of the black cloud that rested on the heights of Boulogne, threatening to belch its fires upon the British coasts?—

"The fact is well known (and by no one better than by the Duke of Wellington) of the facility with which, by perfection of arrangement, and by frequent practice, at the period of the threatened invasion by Buonaparte in 1804, it was found that a very large force of cavalry and artillery as well as infantry could be embarked in the one port of Boulogne, and got out of the harbour; and there is every reason to believe that had Napoleon's plan succeeded of obtaining a temporary naval command of the Channel (three weeks being the time on which he calculated), he would have established his 100,000 men in England, with which (notwithstanding the great efforts made at the time) we had no force at all equal to cope."

There was then the difference between plan and execution; the plan was ready, but the execution was postponed, because Napoleon could see his way to nothing else than failure. Have the French succeeded in bridging over the gap which half a century ago they regarded as impassable? However this interrogation may be answered, it is certain that they have taken several steps forward; their experimental invasion of Austrian Italy has satisfied them about their guns and baggage, their bridges and bayonets, their rifle-practice and their powers of marching. The land trial trip has been successful. Thus we know why the army was so elaborately wrought up to the point nearest to perfection. Why, however, has the

navy been put into commission—almost in order of battle, with decks cleared, colours flying, boarding-tackle completed, as if the drums were about beating to quarters? Such are the misgivings expressed by Sir John Burgoyne's papers, written as they were before the late strain of the French empire upon its maritime and military resources. He views the matter closely:—

"During the French revolutionary war, when we had won battle after battle at sea, and our fleets were triumphant, and far more numerous than those of France, it was found impossible to confine the remnants of the French fleets to their ports by blockade, and the effects of steamers will render it far more difficult now to maintain close blockades than at that time; for though we may in the aggregate be very much stronger in steamers than the French, we cannot be so strong off each port as may be required to oppose the resources temporarily taken up for occasional efforts at those ports. A fleet, then, of even the most powerful ships, if maintaining a close station, might find itself under circumstances that would afford opportunities for being subjected to great annoyance, if not to disasters; nor will it be easy, it is apprehended, to keep one or two cruisers off the ports, as in old times, to watch the motions of the fleets within."

And he follows up the hypothesis of a Channel war:—

"Suppose that the French have fleets of any given numbers of sail of the line at Toulon, at Brest, and at Cherbourg, and we have an equal force off each port to watch them; the largest fleet being, say at Toulon, take a favourable opportunity to steal out and sail direct for Brest, our squadron in the Mediterranean not being so sure of its movements as to hurry direct after them. When at Brest, it will at once drive off our very inferior force there, and be joined by its own squadron, and so on join that at Cherbourg; endeavouring to manoeuvre to gain with such superiority of force some great advantage, or at least to prevent a junction between our Channel and Mediterranean squadrons, and at all events obtain a short temporary command in the Channel to forward the invasion, for which probably one week might be sufficient."

When we remember that the Duke of Wellington was forcibly influenced by these words, hitherto kept secret, we may judiciously attach importance to them. Many of Sir John Burgoyne's counsels have since been acted upon, in a greater or lesser degree; but it is singular to note how identical are the discussions of 1859 with those of 1846, the difference being that, in spite of militia, of rifles for the line, of Armstrong guns, and extra bounty for seamen, more emphasis is laid on the warnings of the present than those of the former period. Three years later, Sir John Burgoyne wrote "the military condition of Great Britain, as regards its very existence as a nation, is absolutely awful." And he added:—

"If our military condition continues as at present, and still more, if the system of continued reduction is pursued, I consider that it can be shown to demonstration, that it is perfectly possible,—that is, that it is within the reach of the combination of many not improbable circumstances, that within a few years, or on the occasion of the first war, an overwhelming French Army may be in possession of London!"

Hundreds of thousands of Great Britons—so they say—would rise against the invader; but Sir John Burgoyne predicted that, notwithstanding this proud popular boast, the hostile columns would cut like steel through butter; even on the Channel, when still on the element which is specially favourable to us, and specially unfavourable to them, he thought the advantages of our naval position to have been considerably overrated. Seamanship, he argued,

is now less important than in the last century, —steam and gunnery, as a modern art, having largely superseded it. We thus lose an hereditary national vantage-ground. In gunnery the French may be our equals, and in the disposal of steam-power they might, at the outset, surpass us.—

“From Dunkirk to Cherbourg, a length of about 200 miles of coast, including the ports of Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, &c., they are only from three to ten or twelve hours reach of as long a line of ours by fair wind and steam. Every vessel, down to their large fishing boats, would make a transport; each steamer could carry and tow some thousands of troops; and by the capabilities of steam, a combined operation for a concentration of the forces from all their ports could be brought to bear at one time on any chosen point on our coast between Portland and North Foreland. It is not necessary that 100,000 men should be landed at once; a very far less number would suffice for a first firm footing, which being once obtained, and possession taken of some of our small ports, reinforcements would follow as fast as each single vessel, acting independently, could convey them; and finally, having possession of both shores, the communication between the two countries could not be intercepted, even although we should then be able to obtain or resume a naval superiority.”

Fortify Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, Pembroke, Dover, and the mouth of the Thames,—maintain a Channel Fleet, that might morally “rule the waves” to low-water line on the French coast,—maintain a strict watch from Alderney,—keep up an adequate reserve of arms,—organize the regular army on more scientific principles,—create in the militia a more available and efficient force,—and, without extravagant expenditure or irritating defiance, the country will be safe. Such was Sir John Burgoyne’s declaration, penned nearly ten years ago. If he were writing on the same subject now, what would be the conclusion? Would he repeat that our military condition is “awful,” or agree with “A Naval Peer” that our actual navy is “worse than no navy at all”; its methods of defence to be schemed beforehand? Sir John Burgoyne puts but partial faith in floating or submerged mines to damage the enemy’s vessels. But he is not averse to mechanical contrivances beyond the circle of strictly scientific warfare. Thus:—

“Paddle-wheels might be completely obstructed by masses of strong pointed hooks of iron, floated inversely, like an inverted sharp-pointed grapnel, its arms having but little spread; such grapnels moored by chains, made to give way at a considerable distance from them; the anticipated effect to be either to tear away the paddle boards and connecting bars, or to bring grapnels and chains, or cables, to be entangled round the shaft—in any case, almost, if not entirely, to destroy the effect of the paddle-wheel. But as the screw is rapidly superseding the paddle, and will probably, before long, do so entirely with men-of-war, means must be sought for to act more particularly against that mode of propulsion; and this, it is conceived, may be effected by mooring, across the open channels of navigation, quantities of floating cordage, canvas, chains, or other tough, pliant material, with loops and eyes, &c., in close order, and occupying some width of space, which, in the passage of the vessel, would close in upon the screw, and be caught and entangled by it, with every prospect of rendering it helpless; such as has happened to screws by the fall of the vessel’s masts and sails, or by picking up a hawser. The latter is of common occurrence, and frequently brings the machinery to a standstill.”

We have recently quoted the Duke of Wellington’s dictum—which is an encouragement to rifle volunteers—that raw soldiers often fight well, though they may manœuvre ill. Sir John Burgoyne believes, to a modified ex-

tent, in the utility of militia forces; but the notion of a spontaneous rising of the country to repel an invasion, he treats as mere British bombast. With our abundant and excellent roads, the enemy could advance systematically; the hedgerows are worse than useless; moreover—and this is alarming—sundry of the patriots would assuredly be caught and hanged, or shot—*pour encourager les autres*:—

“A few military executions on persons and property of offending districts, (a system always adopted in war against an armed population,) would add greatly towards freeing the invader from these annoyances.”

The prospect darkens when the geography of the question is considered. So far from the face of the country in the south of England being favourable for internal defence, after a landing is secured, it is eminently the reverse. The only obstacle to traversing the territory in all directions is the partial barrier of the Medway. The broad estuary of the Thames and Lower Medway would greatly impede any movements on the right flank of the invader, while the only advantageous fighting-ground that could be taken up by the defending army would be the range of the Surrey and Kentish hills, within thirty or forty miles of London, which certainly present very fine positions, but are of inconvenient extent. Those opinions from such an authority are not to be met by a scoff. The statement, however, is not entirely adverse to volunteer corps:—

“In time of war, every part of the entire coast of Great Britain and Ireland will be liable to marauding incursions by the enemy’s cruisers, in more or less force. These may be effected either by running into harbours or anchorages, and seizing and destroying ships and property without landing; or by landing bodies of from 200 or 300 to 2,000 or 3,000 men, for more systematic effect and injury. The regular army and militia would be quite unequal to afford protection so universally as would be required to resist these incursions; particularly if there was the slightest apprehension of a more serious attack, which would call for their concentration in other parts. Bodies, therefore, of the description of a sedentary militia, or of these ‘volunteers,’ would be the least inconvenient and least expensive mode of obtaining this protection; it would interfere in the smallest degree with the ordinary occupations of the men, would not take them from their homes, and, being for local security, the expense might reasonably be thrown chiefly on the localities, and made rather permissive than obligatory—the State only affording such general assistance as would tend to the best organization and uniformity of system, with the requisite provision of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements.”

It is the deliberate and positive theory set forth in these writings that the French, as a nation, have no friendship for the English, but are rather hostile than otherwise to them. Among their romancists, poets, journalists, and public men Anglo-phobia is still a powerful feeling. Later—in 1857—Sir John Burgoyne was reiterating his cautions, and urging the fortification of our shores:—

“The cost of a single sloop of war, with its equipment, will construct a fine fort, which will last almost for ever; and that of two or three line-of-battle ships will raise a fortress. It is by no means necessary to cover this country with fortifications, as is done on the Continent; but few people, who consider the subject, would not admit that it is most desirable to provide our naval arsenals, and a few leading points on the coast, with defences, and to apply additional protection to some of our foreign possessions.”

These military opinions are not confined to the one topic in connexion with which we have summarized the views of Sir John Burgoyne—that of the National Defences. One important section is devoted to the recent war with

Russia, including the operations in the Crimea and in the Baltic; while, in a third, there are numerous brief, but pregnant essays, on a variety of professional subjects:—On the Importance of Wall-pieces,—the Use of the Lasso in War,—the Reduction of a City in Revolt,—on Iron-cased Ships,—on Booms,—on the Handling of Cavalry,—on Rifles, Artillery, and Saddles. Military readers will welcome the book.

The Memorials of the Hamlet of Knightsbridge With Notices of its immediate Neighbourhood By the late H. G. Davis. Edited by C. Davis (J. R. Smith.)

IN the notes to Miss Strickland’s ‘Queens of England,’ there are some admirable contributions to the Comic Topography of England. Among many instances may be cited the one where, taking the cockney pronunciation, “High Park,” for the correct one, the authoress assumes that Hyde Park was originally called “High,” because of its elevated position above the other parks lying to the south-east of it!

Knightsbridge also has been “called names” by those humorous fellows the etymologists. Close to the manor of Hyde, from which the Park has its name, and originally forming a portion of it, lay the manor of Neyte or Neate, —a bridge on which helped to give a name to the hamlet, long known as *Neytesbridge*. When the early English Sovereigns had a king’s chamber at “Chesniton,” their substantial good-will towards this simple but useful structure may have gained for it the popular name of “Kynsbrigg.” The latter was transmuted by some young government official of the Lord Dufferin family, to “Knytsbrigg.” The name was incorrect, but according to the Malmesbury notion of scholarship, this was not of the slightest consequence. A knowledge of reference is now held to be the same thing as knowledge itself; and, as the first young Norman clerk or gentleman who misspelt Neytesbridge, doubtless knew in what documents he could find the name properly written, his orthography is not to be sneered at by vulgar writers who pique themselves on their correctness.

Not only is the official orthography not to be sneered at,—it is not now to be rejected. The name of Knightsbridge has established itself. It has even had a legend connected with it, about some foolish tilting chevaliers, which is sometimes cited in proof that the bridge is properly named. The bridge being there, and the tale being there, the legendists defy the topographers. The latter are as mercilessly treated in the case of Kew,—which Miss Strickland attaches to the *queene* or tail of Richmond Palace, and settles the origin of the name accordingly.

Knightsbridge has, hitherto, lacked a special historian. Mr. Davis, indeed, has not written its history, but his book contains some materials that may serve to such an end. The locality merits its own chronicler. It is at least as interesting as any other of the suburbs of London, and has gone through as many revolutions. These commenced early. The shadow of the great road which ultimately connected Chester with Dover, fell upon the eastern portion of Knightsbridge; and, doubtless, when it was first seen, the old Druidical families of Belgravia were supremely disgusted, and the painted old Britons in Sloane Street declared the sun of their country’s glory to have set, for ever!

As London grew, the capital probably burnt, or used for building, the belt of forest which once surrounded it. As this place especially was cleared, and the church-landlords made the most of their property, a hamlet appeared

in one of the openings, markets were established, and the good Abbots, desirous that their tenants should amuse themselves to sober edification, established a fair and set up a gallows.

In spite of the hanging of the rogues, the population increased, and our ancestors manifested some of the wisdom for which we are too slow to give them credit. Among other instances of this, was the prohibition to slaughter animals within the metropolis. Knightsbridge was early appointed as one of the localities where this process was to be carried on. At that time, it could not have been a particularly agreeable suburb. It was then, indeed, remote from the Court, and abounded in slaughter-houses and taverns, in either of which beasts might get their throats cut. The Knightsbridge hostleries had but an ill name, and a drunken herdsmen with a full purse, proceeds of the sale of his bullocks, had not much more chance for life there, at night, than one of his own cattle under the pole-axe of the brawny slaughterer.

The grosser pollutions cleared off. Princes came down to the neighbourhood, from Tower Royal, and other royal or aristocratic abiding places, to hunt in the vicinity. Abbots repaired thither, in their fits of indigestion, to recover power of stomach from the spring at Hyde and the fresh air near the bridge. Princely peers, when Parliament was sitting, slept there, or near there, rather than in London. The tone of the suburb was improved; gentility, that wondrous weed, began to take root; neat houses arose, sporadically rather than symmetrically; a chapel was built, and a lazar-house was founded, and the agreeable neighbourhood became remarkable for civilization and leprosy.

Delicate persons strongly affected by the mediæval malady dwell with some satisfaction on the early pious character of Knightsbridge, and beg to direct our attention to the hermits of its civilized and leprous era. Nothing can be more delusive, as we showed in our notice of a recently published history of Islington [*Athen. No. 1582, p. 283*]. The old English hermit was nothing more than the original "turn-pikeman." He was the founder of the saucy brotherhood of toll-collectors. The suburban hermits of this class were never excelled in the quality of sauciness by any of the fraternity who kept the last Knightsbridge gate, and taxed equestrian cockneys, just on the spot where the ancient hermit sate by the bridge, and levied toll in the name of the king, of bonny St. Margaret and Our Lady of Abingdon.

The opening of the adjacent Park had a healthy effect on the Hamlet of Knightsbridge, even although the Park itself could not, for a long time, be entered but on payment of a fee. A gayer company began to come down from London, after the removal of the slaughter-houses, and rogues in fine linen succeeded to the sinners in foul. The *Swan*, and the *White Hart*, and the *Old Fox*, and the *World's End*, were famous houses of entertainment. They took in all sorts of company, and asked no questions. Gallants came down with ladies as *gallante* behind them, on pillows; elderly men, with a jolly and roystering turn of mind, arrived in coaches, bringing their ladies too. Sometimes Ulysses gave his arm to Penelope, and sometimes to Circe; often to both together. This made no difference in the enjoyment; the syllabubs were frothy, the cream-cakes delicious, the fruits juicy, the sack mellow, the men amiable, the women good-natured. The stern old toll-exacting hermits, could they have come back to the bridge, would have laughed the hoods off their heads at witnessing the summer-evening frolics here, or the

May-Day doings, when park and hamlet swarmed with the male and female ruffianism of London,—of every degree, from royalty to the slums of Alsatia. As for the Sundays at Knightsbridge,—our slow and orthodox days have no conception of them. Jolly, hard-working, church-going, wicked little fellows with wives not to be neglected, and female friends worthy of attention, used to roll down here and make a night,—aye, and a morning of it, too. Look only into Pepys, and you will see how he could rise of a Sunday to official business, square his books, run from church to church to hear a brace or so of sermons, and then, donning his irresistible outer adornments, the god-like little man would squire the company he loved,—a bevy of laughing women,—his wife and any other men's wives, and at one of the numerous inns "eat and drink" rarely, and sing catches to the moon, out of pure light-heartedness and jollification.

These are of the lighter-coloured traditions of Knightsbridge, which has many a picture of darker hue. What may be called the veil of one of these may be seen in that patch of grass which still gives a name to Knightsbridge Green. Its greenness was long fed, if report may be trusted, by the bodies of the plague-stricken dead, who were there deposited. The thought did not deter many a joyous couple from footing it here to pipe and tabor; and as long as the Maypole was erect, the Knightsbridge dancers footed it as deftly as Justice Midas expressed himself ready to do over the ashes of his defunct lady.

There was another class of visitors to Knightsbridge, whom we will not pass over without a word of notice. These generally came alone,—at most, in pairs; and were always admirably mounted. They were the worshipped of Boniface, the adored of landladies, the revered of chambermaids, and the envied of all the male hangers-on of suburban inn-yards. Elaborately dressed, expensively decorated, generous as princes (and for the same reason—they gave away other people's money); free, easy, careless—save in their diet; fond of good wine, yet temperate; here would these supremely fine gentlemen arrive from town of a summer's evening, take their dinner, sip their claret, and then ride away, in the direction of Turnham Green, Hounslow, or Bagshot,—so fond were they of a healthy gallop across a common, by moonlight. The regimen, however, was seldom salubrious; and few of these fine young fellows who returned from the heaths late at night, to sip their mulled claret at Knightsbridge, but died early, close by, in Tyburn Meadow.

Enclosing open fields and building on unoccupied lands have strangely changed the aspect of things,—suppressing the gallant highwaymen and leaving the profitable business of wickedness only to petty larceny rascals. Long, however, did the gentlemen-thieves flourish on the western road, and amid the expiring efforts of the profession may be ranked the sacking of the "Knightsbridge coach" itself, towards the end of the last century; and a daring attempt or two at "stand and deliver" which linger on the memories of our respected grandfathers.

Knightsbridge itself has been undergoing a continual and gradual change, but the mutations around it, in a southerly direction, have been the most remarkable. The contrast between the old Five Fields and new Belgravia is wide as that of the pumpkin and Cinderella's splendid chariot. But the latter is a region which has yet hardly a history. It is the story of the old hamlet of the bridge to which Mr. Davis has addressed himself; and, if it

has shortcomings, we attribute them to ill health, terminating fatally, and leaving an incomplete work to be prepared for the press by another hand. With this drawback, the little book has merits of its own,—which would have appeared the more clearly had the materials been re-arranged and a more closely chronological order observed. Still, there is a consecutive story shadowed forth, and all the notabilities of the district are at least glanced at, from abbots before the Conquest down to troublesome churchwardens of our own degenerate days; from Saxon virgins to Lady Morgan; from heroes of old to players who died yesterday,—with a glance at living celebrities, statesmen, actors and philosophers, ladies of "various qualities," and gentlemen of diverse destinies,—from the "King" whose railway kingdom has departed from him, to the lucky soldier who once could barely live by his pay and who is now the lord of many a broad acre.

Amid these groups there stands out most forcibly the melancholy head of Liston,—even as he used to be seen in his later days, at the corner of Sloane Street, a picture of unutterable gloom. Did he take his stand there, to witness the passage, and greet them thereupon, of the younger and well-to-do actors, bounding by, on their way to or from the theatre? Brompton possessed then even more of those "professionals" than it does at the present time, and we can fancy that poor, depressed Liston, the old ex-usher "poor Williams," of Dr. Burney's, at Gosport, used to go and witness their transit, as the ordinary public were wont to stand and watch that of the mails. However this may be, here is a correspondence in connexion with the old actor which has never before been published, and which is characteristic:—

"T. E. C. G., Dec. 18, 1839.

"My Dear Mr. Liston,—My mother has told me of one or two half-laughing conversations she has had with you, on the subject of your delighting the public with a few performances. *Jest* sometimes leads to earnest, and, on the principle of never throwing away a good chance, I venture to send you this to say, that should such a joyful occurrence be within the verge of possibility at any time, you may consider yourself King of Covent Garden; act when you please, what you please, and as long as you please; stop when you please, take what money you please, and be sure that, do whatever you please, you cannot fail to please. More than this I cannot say, except that you shall be allowed to sweeten your own tea, and, when you are too late for rehearsal, beat the prompter. In plain English, and in sober earnest, if you will make up your mind to gratify us by playing a few of your old parts, everything that mortals can do to make you comfortable and happy shall be done, and we shall be most proud in being the caterers of a national treat. I will not bore you more—only say the word, and we are 'at your feet.' Ever yours, with kind regards to Mrs. Liston, very truly and very faithfully, C. J. MATHEWS.

"Liston wrote a copy of his answer on the fly leaf of this letter as follows:—

"My Dear Mr. Mathews,—Notwithstanding the skill you exhibit in endeavouring to arouse my dormant vanity, be assured, once for all, it cannot prevail to overcome the unalterable determination I came to when I quitted the stage, never to reappear professionally before the public. Not only should I consider my reassuming the cap and bells, at my advanced age, a moral indecorum; my decaying strength also would render the experiment too hazardous, and I have no doubt were Mr. Wakley the coroner to have to preside at an inquest on my remains, he would—as he did the other day, in the case of a poor old woman who drank herself to death—suggest to the jury the propriety of returning a verdict of *Felo-de-se*. Accept, however, my very grateful thanks for your liberal proposal, as well as for the terms in which the offer has been

conveyed; they bring back a pleasing remembrance of the position we stood in to each other a few years back, to which, though for a time interrupted, I trust we are once again happily restored. Mrs. Liston joins me in sincere hopes for the continual prosperity of you and yours, and believe me (once again my dear Charles), Your friend and well wisher,
J. LISTON."

We leave this little volume now to those interested in topographical subjects. It were easy enough to rifle it of further extract; but we refrain, though it stands as ready to be robbed as were those "mails" the plundering of which by a single highwayman puzzles the author. The "mails" here spoken of, were not carried by coaches, but on post-horses, ridden by boys. These looked to be robbed occasionally; and when the faithful lad did not encounter his friend with the showy pistols on the road, he would coolly pull up at some village public-house, tie up his horse at the door, and leave his bags to be dipped into by any one who chose to examine their contents. In like manner, we make halt, and leave Mr. Davis's pages to the public who may please to peruse them.

The Trilogy; or, Dante's Three Visions.—Inferno; or, the Vision of Hell: translated into English, in the Metre and Triple Rhyme of the Original, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. John Wesley Thomas. (Bohn.)
A Free Translation, in Verse, of the 'Inferno of Dante,' with a Preliminary Discourse and Notes. By Bruce Whyte, Advocate, &c. (Wright & Co.)

To translate the 'Divina Commedia' into faithful, honest, orderly English prose requires only a thorough knowledge of the Italian language combined with a thorough knowledge of our own,—to make a poem of the translation requires that the translator himself be a poet little inferior to the great master whom he ventures to follow. Translating a poem is somewhat analogous to copying a picture: to make a good copy the artist must proceed on the same principles as those which guided the original master. It has been said by one thoroughly competent to speak on this subject, that he who can make a good copy of a painting, would be able to produce an original one that might be compared with it. The same thing applies to the translator of a poem; if he can truly transform an Italian poem into an English one, he could, on the same subject, write a poem of his own.

In the laudable desire to give a poetic English dress to the most difficult of all Italian poems, a translator may overrate his own ability, and, like a student of painting who would present us with a copy of Michael Angelo's most astonishing work, without having gone through the laborious training by which that inborn genius rose in Art to be supreme, necessarily fail in the extravagant attempt.

What Michael Angelo is among Italian painters, Dante is among Italian poets, the unapproachable chief. The artistic vision required to see and appreciate the qualities of the former comes not of itself by inward inspiration, but is the reward of indefatigable study; so also is it in respect of Dante, and perhaps even more so, for Dante in his poetry combines the majesty of Michael Angelo with the grace and beauty of Raphael—the grandest and happiest efforts of both find their parallel in the same pages, and Painting and Poetry are placed upon a par. The greatest genius among modern painters might well despair of doing justice to the mighty Florentine, and the greatest genius among modern poets of presenting the 'Divina Commedia' in an English version worthy of its immortal author. Numerous

attempts, however, have been made at this by Boyd, Cary, Wright, Pollock, and others. Dr. Carlyle was wiser—he kept to sober prose, and it is to be regretted that he did not continue what he had so well begun. Prose is, in our opinion, the only medium through which to the English reader unacquainted with the original, any notion can be conveyed of that truthfulness and terseness, that wondrous force and vividness which characterize Dante, no less than the exquisite touches of tenderness, the breathings of a loving heart ever in harmony with Nature, and set forth in soft, silvery tones, sweet music of themselves, which no other language can successfully imitate.

In the first of the translations here to be noticed, the author has endeavoured to render the 'Inferno' into the same kind of rhyme as the original: we could have wished that he had chosen the Second Cantica, or even the Third; and we think "a chime on the bells of eternity," to use his own words, would have sounded better if set to more heavenly music. The expression is poetical and pretty, and shows that the author has music in his soul—a fact confirmed by very many passages, but yet, we opine, not enough of it to ring out such a peal as the 'Divina Commedia' in triple rhyme requires. Byron attempted the thing, and failed.

We must, however, give the Rev. John Wesley Thomas the praise which is his due. There are two subjects on which he deserves commendation; he shows a respectful and becoming regard for his great original, and he has enriched his translation with interesting and useful notes, especially in reference to those readers for whom his work was chiefly intended. These notes, he tells us, are the result of many years' reading, observation, and reflection. An ingenious frontispiece of the triple-kingdom shows that the author can use his pencil with effect as well as his pen; but the medallion portrait on the title-page wants the poet's well-known chin.

There is a sketch of the life and times of Dante in which we are bound to notice one or two inaccuracies:—it was not the great-grandfather of Dante who married a lady of the Aldighieri family of Ferrara, but his great-great-grandfather, the *trifavo* of the poet. Neither was Guido Novello da Polenta, with whom Dante passed the closing years of his life, the father of Francesca da Rimini, but her nephew.

Writers in England, and even abroad, are too apt to fall into this error, from following insufficient authorities. Thomas Carlyle, who has written of Dante what any Italian might be proud of, has here made a ludicrous mistake; not having taken the trouble to ascertain for himself the fact that the lady was a married woman when Dante was a mere boy, he says, "Francesca herself may have sat upon the poet's knee, as a bright innocent little child."

Arnolfo di Cambio, commonly, but improperly, called di Lapo, cannot be regarded as the "first-born of the Fine Arts" (in Tuscany), for though, on the authority of Vasari, he was considered the best architect in Tuscany, yet Cimabue was his admitted equal in painting, and Niccolò Pisano, who preceded them both, was in sculpture a greater artist than either. It is also incorrect to apply to the bronze gates of the Baptistery of Florence by Andrea Pisano, the flattering remark of Michael Angelo, that they were worthy to be the gates of Heaven, for this was said of the second pair of bronze gates by Lorenzo Ghiberti. We have also noticed one or two typographical errors that might mislead those not already acquainted with the subject:—"Portarini" is printed for *Portinari*, "Sinigiana" for *Lunigiana*, and

Dante is said to have written a letter to the Emperor Henry the Seventh, from "the little town of Foscanello." What this means we cannot even guess; the letter alluded to was written in the Casentino, "*sub fontem Sami*," beneath the source of the Arno, which rises in the Monte Falterona, one of the Apennine chain that divides the Casentino from Romagna.

There is a small town or village here named Stia, and near to it are the ruins of the Castle of Porciano, according to a tradition once tenanted by Dante, and where, in all probability, this memorable letter was written.

Setting aside these slight defects, there is much in the author's preliminary remarks perfectly just and true, and his estimate of the poet may be considered as a fair one.

"He was a man of strict integrity, and of pure morals; a sincere and religious man." "Except Milton, he is much the most learned of all the great poets, and relatively to his age far more learned than Milton,"—and again, "DANTE was the true father of modern European poetry." Our author also admires him for his anti-Papal spirit, and gives a chapter on his religious opinions.

As a specimen of the versification, we will take a passage from the episode of Francesca da Rimini.—

When thus my guide had my attention claim'd,
Naming each antique dame and cavalier,
I seem'd quite lost, my heart compassion tamed,
And I exclaim'd, "O poet, with you pair
I fain would speak, who close together fly,
And in the blast so delicate appear."
Then he to me: "Thou'lt see them by-and-by,
Nearer to us; then by their mutual love
Do thou entreat them, and they will comply."
Soon as upon the eddying wind they move
Toward us, I thus exclaim'd: "O troubled shades,
Approach and speak, if none the attempt reprove."
Like doves air-borne that fly where fondness leads,
On wings outspread and firm, to their sweet nest,
So these, from where the troop of Dido speeds,
Approach'd us, wafted through the air unsteed;
Of such avail my gentle speech I found.
"O gracious one," thus they their thoughts express'd,
"Benignant soul, who to this dark profound
Art come, though living, through the lurid air,
To visit us whose blood hath tinged the ground.
If nature's king with us in friendship were,
Him would we for thy welfare supplicate,
Since thou hast rid'd the dire ill we bear.
What thou shalt please to hear or to relate,
That will we hear or tell thee readily,
While thus the tempest doth its rage abate.
The land where I was born beside the sea
Is seated, on that shore where Po descends
To dwell with all his followers peacefully.
Love, which the gentle heart soon apprehends,
Enthrall'd him with my beauty, which from me
Was taken, and even yet the mode offends.
Love, who insists that love shall mutual be,
Link'd me to him with charm strong as our fates;
Even now it leaves me not, as thou dost see.
Love led us to one death: Calina waits
Him who so rudely dealt the mortal blow."
In these sad accents she her tale relates.

This may be considered a good example of the author's style; and shows his poetic taste and feeling. It is, upon the whole, a successful rendering of one of Dante's most exquisite passages. The words "thus they their thoughts express'd" are not in the text. Dante finds no place for such superfluities. Francesca begins her sad narrative at once, and is the sole shade that speaks to Dante. Neither does the verse "Love, which the gentle heart soon apprehends," convey a tithe of the force in the original.—

Amor, ch' al cor gentil ratto s' apprende.

We may remark, *en passant*, that the author rejects the reading of the next verse but one, lately advocated in the *Athenæum*, "And the World still offends me," with a note to the effect that, according to the rule laid down by Dante in reference to the actual knowledge of condemned souls ('Inferno,' c. x., 100-105), "she could know nothing" of the world's censure. Had the author remembered the question of Farinata, v. 83-4, which refers to time present,

Dimmi, perchè quel popolo è sì empio
Incostr' a' miei in ciascuna sua legge?

he probably would not have been so positive.

Of the translation of the 'Inferno' by Mr. Bruce Whyte, very little need be said; in fact, the less that is said of it the better. The author soars to a height almost unknown in the regions of poetry, and is lost to the sight of the humble observer, desirous to trace his course through indefinite space. His Pegasus bolts as soon as you touch her, curveting away in graceful quartets after the following fashion, *à propos* of the Lonza and the poet's ascent of the hill where ended the horrible valley:—

My wearied limbs repos'd, I strove to pace
Up the steep mountain's brow, one foot in air,
And one behind. Lo! from its ample base
A panther issued, light as gossamer;
His skin, speckled with stars, reveal'd his race.
At sight of me the monster did not stir,
But seem'd intent my progress to oppose.
I paus'd, and more than once resolv'd to fly.
'Twas morning now, and bright the sun arose
Attended by those stars which grac'd the sky
When nature's God did that fair scene compose.
The hour and season wak'd (I know not why)
A hope I might possess the monster's hide.

There is something of the spirit of a little child in the author's manner of treating his subject: he is for divesting the original of all poetic imagery, all allegory—"in the name of common sense," he exclaims, "let us interpret the words in their literal meaning, and when the poet specifies a lion, a panther, and a she-wolf, let us conclude that they were such indeed." This declaration of war against the principle which Dante has laid down for the understanding of his poetry, and in some cases of his prose also, (see *Convito*, *Tratt. ii.* cap. 1) without the observance of which the 'Divina Commedia' would remain a sealed book, savours of nursery origin, and of the soft insipid food which is there administered with a spoon.

Notes there are none, though the title-page announces them; but we cannot excuse Mr. Whyte for his off-hand way of printing Italian, and the ungenerous disregard he has shown to the requirements of vowels and consonants. In the first triplet quoted there are no less than seven mistakes: thus we have "Questa" for *Questi*, "avra" for *avrà*, "remessa" for *rimessa*, "nello inferno" for *nell' inferno*, "La" for *Là*, "primo" for *prima*, and "departilla" for *dipartilla*. Oversights we know, from sad experience, will occur to the most careful, and sometimes seem quite unaccountable; but we doubt very much if this little group will admit of so easy an explanation, especially as in other places the proprieties of the Italian language have been treated in the same unceremonious manner,—thus, at page xiii. of the Preliminary Discourse, we find in one quotation, "oh' i' volli" for *ch' è volli*, "goccia d'acqua" for *goccia d'acqua*, "indorus" for *indarno*, &c. Neither does the punctuation in places fare better than the printed orthography.

The First Cantica has been more frequently translated than the Second and the Third; yet the 'Purgatory' is much more interesting than the 'Inferno'; and the 'Paradise,' in some respects, surpasses them both. The physical, philosophical, and artistic science displayed by Dante in the 'Purgatory' is truly marvellous: an interesting volume might be written on this subject. In the 'Paradise' we are necessarily less at home; and the transcendental character of that celestial medium seems, at times, almost too ethereal for the poet's pen to trace in distinct characters the beautiful imagery he would fain convey—here divine sentiments surpass all sensible objects, and only as regenerated souls, purified by the ascent of the Purgatorial mount, can we enter with Dante into the

highest heaven, the sphere of intellectual light, of love and joy.

Wall Street to Cashmere: A Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa, and Europe. By John B. Ireland. (New York, Rollo & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

Mr. Ireland is one of those energetic "go-ahead" Yankees, whose humour or recreation it is to be conveyed at full gallop to every quarter of the world; who sleep, whenever they do sleep, like an albatross, and afterwards are requested to publish their "notions." London *en passant*,—a glimpse at Paris,—to Copenhagen by steam,—ten days in Norway,—Sweden ditto,—then off for St. Petersburg,—a ramble through Moscow,—a thousand miles jaunt to Odessa,—a day at Constantinople,—Troy,—Greece *en route* to Syria,—Egypt,—down the Red Sea,—India,—cross over into Cashmere. Such is Mr. Ireland's programme, at once brief and exciting. Nothing can inspire a reader with a stronger feeling of reality and business than the appearance of the book; and yet it is entirely the result of pastime. The author was taking a lawyer's holiday when he wrote these letters, and travelling as rapidly as it was possible, or compatible with noting and journalizing. The classical observer who wandered so far, and suffered so much by land and by sea, never had the physical and social opportunities enjoyed by Mr. Ireland. Where in the 'Odyssey' is there anything like the amount of incident and adventure, of gossip or scandal, recorded by our traveller? When had Ulysses, or Nestor or Telemachus misunderstandings with couriers, or "scrimmages" with Arabs,—or where do we hear of them "tipping" custom-house officers, or journalizing amid tobacco-smoke and discordant snoring, or assisting the natives in holding "a grand jollification over the bones of relatives"? Here and there the midday sun must have shone luridly down on the page, or the dust of the desert blown over it, or it has been dimpled with light from the Red Sea, or wavering impressions of palm-leaves. Yet somehow or other the traveller, though he has illustrated his work "with nearly a hundred illustrations from sketches made on the spot," has missed everything but the solid, and very often the vulgar. In London Mr. Ireland stayed "to be presented to the Queen, and gaze at the three great notabilities," the Duke, Cardinal Wiseman and the hippopotamus,—at Upsala he visited "the tombs and tumuli of Odin and his family; drank mead out of his horn," who descended into the Dunamora iron mines, where "a good place to see and hear the men blast the morning drills" was secured, and, as we are informed,—

Old Jove's best thunderbolts are child's play to it.

Mr. Ireland gives a diplomatic index of his countrymen, so extraordinary in character that it seems necessary to call attention to it for the sake of refutation,—omitting, however, the names:—

"The great railway to Moscow is in charge of Americans; the Emperor has much confidence in them, and it's pleasant to know that some of them are creditable,—the diplomats are rarely so, except to England and France. —, Chargé to Sweden, defrauded the government, and left without paying his private debts. At this court, — behaved so rudely to the court, that his recall or absence was requested. —, our late Minister here, had three appointments to present his credentials, and every time too drunk to keep them; . . . and when he did get them made a long harangue to the Emperor. He was so constantly engaged in low debauchery that, I'm told, a letter was written to Gen. Taylor requesting his recall, or that otherwise the Emperor would be compelled to give him his passport. One

of the Secretaries, who was left as *Chargé*, went armed to the ball given on the marriage of the Crown Prince, and getting drunk, swore he'd shoot any one who attempted to remove him. —, in Prussia, was drunk most of the time—left in debt to every one, and murdered his brother-in-law when he got home for greater *éclat*. The man who was sent over with the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, stopped at Liverpool for a 'speer.' Our Minister, after hearing of his arrival, waited three days and then sent to Liverpool; he was there found in a low groggery, beastly intoxicated, with the treaty in his pocket. In Italy, President —'s brother disgraced the country and himself, if possible. . . . The man sent to succeed him, I heard, was drunk all the time he was there, besides lots of others I could mention."

After hearing the Emperor Nicholas "blowing up" his troops, our traveller wedges his way up the dome of the Isaac Church, with its magnificent shafts of malachite, from the roof of which a view is obtained that "makes one oblivious to wrenchings of body or vexations of mind." "Two regiments of horse," says Mr. Ireland, "might manoeuvre on the roof." From the church we are conducted to the burial-ground:—

"The *specialité* there being a grand jollification over the bones of relatives; an annual *fête* (probably originating from some grateful spendthrift paying a yearly homage to the departed remains of kindred who had bestowed upon him his hoarded wealth, as all fashions take their rise in some leader of 'ton,' who is anxious to exhibit or conceal some beauty, grace, deformity, or defect), when every man, woman, and child comes and spends the day, feasting, rioting, and becoming oblivious, often passing the night here. They spread a table-cloth on the tablet, if one there be; if not, then on a table over the grave, and unloading their hamper of provisions 'make a day of it.' The common people get up tea-houses to make tea, that being their favourite drink, as coffee is in Paris, beer in England, and brandy-and-water in America. Here are seen rich and poor, high and low, officials civil and military, beggars by the hundreds and thousands. In the midst of this feasting, I saw a family come in, the father with a coffin under one arm and spade in hand, while behind followed the wife and children with monument, hamper of provisions, and liquor."

Mr. Ireland notices the fine singing in the Seminoff monastery, the benevolent-looking Grand Patriarch, and then passes on to Odessa, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles; from which he rows to Abydos, and "ascended the hill where Xerxes viewed his vast army and made his memorable exclamation." Mr. Ireland's topography and history are curious. He "quaffed the water of the Castalian fount," but that the "spell of poetry" did not affect him is indicated by the following extract:—

"Off this morning before daylight, and got to the summit of the mountains as the sun rose—a superb view—Parnassus' tall peak still in sight, while Platea and Leuctra lay at our feet. Just beyond is Thebes. Getting out to walk, picked up a very old coin. Thebes is on a hill, its ancient mantle of glory now covers a village of cobblers. After breakfast, stopped at Mardonius' tomb; the Lacedæmons were led by Pausanias, and Herodotus pronounced their victory the greatest he ever heard of. Crossed the Esopus, a stream, two-and-a-half inches deep. Leuctra is on a hill, with a tumulus to mark the place of those who fell under Epaminondas—next Thespie's former site. Did not get off early this morning; my friend sick. The gendarmes went out after robbers. Passing the site of the Temple of the Muses, saw some old columns covered with inscriptions verifying the spot. Then fountains of Hippomene and Narcissus. Stopped at Lebadea for the night. Leaving the town, passed the caves of Trophonius curiously honey-combed. On the summit, 300 feet high, stands the citadel. Cheronea, a vast fertile plain, with ruins of amphitheatre and citadel. Also of the

lion over the tombs of the Boeotians who fell in battle against Philip of Macedon. Near by, the chair of Plutarch, and the old town of Achaia with its lofty citadel, and on over a battle-field of Greeks and Turks to Arachova, through thousands of acres of vineyard. In waiting for dinner, amused ourselves throwing coppers out of the window until a crowd of some seventy persons gathered."

A sketch of a night at Corinth is illustrative of the modern time, and exceedingly amusing:—

"The old priest, the head of the establishment, declined to dine or drink with us (at these places you have your own dinner), but he dined at his own end of the table, libating very freely of their own beastly wine (with flavour of melted pitch and sealing-wax), every time reversing his glass to show us he left no 'heel-taps'; then said he would take a little with us, and some brandy, so poured out a good half-tumbler, drank it off (pure) in two swallows. He gagged and choked; at last, as by degrees, recovering the use of his half-excoriated throat, gulped out as he stroked his long beard, 'su-per-li-ti-vum seniori.' Three or four tumblers of wine following this in quick succession, he soon became oblivious, and threatened to whip us if we did not eat some grapes he brought; then wished to send some to the President of the United States, and begged us to make a long visit, etc."

Here is a shooting party putting off for an island near the Dardanelles:—

"There are twenty sportsmen, with more than thirty dogs, sleeping, eating, howling, or barking, while others are being hauled on board by their masters. All fairly being on board the roll was called to detect any interlopers. After we had been mustered and found right then came the servants: Signor Spezziosa's *domestique*; Monsieur (Somebodyelse's) *domestique*; then a lot of turbaned, pitecoteated Alis, Mustaphas, Alexanders, and Demetriuses. Then a general hunt for Senor Brown's Matthias, a big Hungarian refugee, whose place had been supplied by a Greek, whose name neither Mr. Brown nor any one else knew; he sat, quietly enjoying the fun, while we were racing around the deck in search of him. Senor Brown's *domestique* was vociferated in French, Greek, Turkish, Italian, and German, by thirty pairs of lungs. A turbaned, moustached blackey, with Tuskaras and bill-of-health in his pocket, sword by his side, and coloured dignity enveloped in huge capote, strides the deck with an awful dignity as he casts a watchful eye over his noisy subjects."

Howqua's garden at Canton is thus sketched:

"It was a curious affair—quantities of flowers and plants; numerous tanks with fish, and the lotus in full bloom—its pink flowers looking beautiful. The garden is a labyrinth with its numerous summer-houses, tanks, walks, and trees. The bushes are trimmed in the quaint old style of birds and beasts. Then on our way down we stopped at a smaller garden. The river is filled with boats of all sorts—from little boxes of boats scarce sufficient to support a single paddler, to ponderous junks, half stationary, half locomotive—a sort of floating hotel for travellers and parties of pleasure, who hire them for a few days of jollification, when for retirement they are rowed, pushed, or towed a short distance up or down the river, and anchored, while the inmates enjoy themselves with feasting, music, and fresh air; at other times they lay at anchor in very compact rows in the stream, forming a perfect succession of streets. Every boat in the river is registered, and I am informed there are 87,000! within the lamp district (about four miles) on the police books—as plying on the river. With an ordinary average their population is computed to be 500,000, while that of the city is 1,000,000, as near as can be estimated."

There is plenty of circumstance in this book, yet it fails in interesting the reader for lack of what no work—least of all, a lawyer's—ought to fail, judgment and arrangement.

The New and the Old; or, California and India in Romantic Aspects. By J. W. Palmer, M.D. With Thirteen Illustrations. (New York, Rudd & Carleton; London, Low & Co.)

We have met with Dr. Palmer before. It was on the Irawaddi. His palette then dripped with bright colours; his recollections were so many romances. The book was all dash, glitter, recklessness, and exaggeration. Exactly its parallel is supplied by the volume now before us. It brims over with laughable extravagance and inoffensive slang. We believe half of it, we wonder at the other half, we think the whole very like an impertinence; still, we read and are amused. Thoroughly Californian is Dr. Palmer in his latest style. His Preface is the revolution of a phantasmagoric Christmas-holiday wheel. He was the first city physician of San Francisco in 1849, and afterwards a surgeon in the East India Company's service; so he glances at both regions. Landing at Clarke's Point, San Francisco, he found himself in that state which compels a man to sleep on his dressing-case, and shave himself with a bowie-knife; in a word, he wanted money, and money was forthcoming. Three ounces of gold-dust were speedily converted, at the green baize of the gambling-table, into three hundred and eighty-four sterling dollars, and Dr. Palmer was enabled to start in his profession. Among his first calls was on a Creole Venus—Camille la Reine—who had been stabbed at a masked ball by a jealous Chilena. This is how he talks of the lady smitten by the vixen of Valparaiso:—

"Her round, white, dimpled, dangerous shoulder lay, along with the black drift of her hair, in a slab pool of her own bad blood. The handsome wretch cursed, between the sharp stitches of my suture needle, at the Adams' revolver that had hung fire, and the blood that had got in her eyes. And La Reine Camille was in earnest; for six weeks after that, the *Pacific News* announced that the notorious Mariquita, the beautiful Chilean spitfire, had had her throat cut with a bowie-knife, in the hands of the splendid Creole Camille, in a 'difficulty' at one of those mad masked balls at La Señorita saloon."

Such is Dr. Palmer, and such, he says, was San Francisco life in 1849. Then he celebrates another lady, whom he saw at Washington Hall on a ball night—this time an Englishwoman—"flashing her soft white shoulders, beautifully balancing her pensile arms, proudly careering her conquering neck." And so on. He is strong in female portraits, though we must not transfer them in their warm completeness to our own columns. He collects materials, moreover, for half-a-dozen very characteristic, not to say frenzied, biographies, one of which terminates thus: "I never but once met Lucy Mason alive after that; and then I pumped from her stomach, just in time, a quantity of arsenic." In search of a contrast, he finds one in India, amid the languid life of Bengal. All his Indian pictures are overdone:—

"We are told—and, being philosophers, we will amuse ourselves by believing—that there are towns in India, somewhere between Cape Comorin and the Himalayas, wherein everything is *butcha*—that is, 'a little chap'; where inhabitants and inhabited are alike in the estate of urchins; where little Brahmins extort little offerings from little dupes at the foot of little altars, and ring little bells, and blow little horns, and pound little gongs, and mutter little rigmaroles before stupid little Krishnas and Sivas and Vishnus, doing their little wooden best to look solemn, mounted on little bulls or snakes, under little canopies; where little Brahmin bulls, in all the little insolence of their little sacred privileges, poke their little noses into the little rice-baskets of pious little maidens in little bazaars, and

help their little selves to their little hearts' content, without 'begging your little pardons,' or 'by your little leaves'; where dirty little fakirs and yogas hold their dirty little arms above their dirty little heads, until their dirty little muscles are shrunk to dirty little rags, and their dirty little finger-nails grow through the backs of their dirty little hands—or wear little tenpenny nails thrust through their little tongues till they acquire little chronic impediments in their decidedly dirty little speech—or, by means of little hooks through the little smalls-of-their-backs, circumgyrate from little *churruck*-posts for the edification of infatuated little crowds, and the honour of horrid little goddesses; where plucky little widows perform their little suttees for defunct little husbands, grilling on little funeral piles; where mangy little Pariah dogs defile the little dinners of little high-caste folks, by stealing hungry little sniffs from sacred little pots; where omnivorous little adjutant-birds gobble up little glass bottles, and bones, and little dead cats, and little old slippers, and bits of little bricks, in front of little shops in little bazaars; where vociferous little circars are driving little bargains with obese little banyans, and consequential little *chowkchans*—that is, policemen—are bullying inoffensive little poor people, and calling them *sooa-logue*—that is, pigs;—where—where, in fine, everything in heathen human-nature happens *butcha*, and the very fables with which the little story-tellers entertain the little loafers on the corners of the little streets, are full of little giants and little dwarfs."

This is mere recapitulation, mere filling-up; it is not description; but it might have been converted into a richly-peopled landscape. See, also, Dr. Palmer's account of an Indian dance, better than his "child-life on the Ganges"; but, nevertheless, very wild and unreal:—

"First of all came the nautch girls, arrayed in barbaric drapery and jewelled in profusion—bells on their ankles, and rings on their toes, and bright ribbons of silver braided in their hair, confined by golden bodkins. Transparent veils, dyed like the mist when the red sun goes down behind it, enfolded them from crown to toe, and pearl and sapphire-studded vests of amber satin flashed through and through. From their delicate ears, pierced in twenty places, were suspended, softly tinkling, as many rings; and a great hoop of gold, supporting a central pearl and two rubies, hung from the nose and encircled the lips, so that the jewels lay upon the chin. When they began to dance it was easy to forget the obdurate guitar, the abused tom-toms, and the heart-wringing pipe, in their poetry of motion, the pantomime of tender balladry—the devotion, the anguish, the patience, the courage, the victory of love, related in curved lines of grace and beauty, in the brown roundness and suppleness and harmonious blendings of soft, elastic limbs, serpent-like in lyric spirals. It was not dancing, speaking *Elsewhere* or *Taglionice*—they neither leaped nor skipped, neither balanced nor pirouetted, there were no *tours de force* or pit-a-stounding gymnastics."

The book is written as if with a bowie-knife; it is all revolver firing and brandy-smash. If Dr. Palmer could cultivate himself into a little moderation, he might be an entertaining traveller, for his powers of gossip are unbounded.

The Life of Jabez Bunting, D.D., with Notices of Contemporary Persons and Events. By his Son, Thomas Percival Bunting. Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

THAT the rise, progress, and popularity of Methodism amounted to a necessity in the state of religious opinion and belief in England during the last century, few will dispute who are interested in the subject. Hence, to analyze successions of doubts to creeds—enthusiasm as the natural recoil from lukewarmness—modes of church discipline—and hearings in the different worlds of society, one for ever acting on the other in England—would be superfluous, even were the matter not one the theo-

logical bearings of which render it impossible to be analyzed in a journal like this.—The days have gone by when the word Methodist was equivalent to an opprobrious and absurd epithet. Sydney Smith could laugh—and justifiably—at the sanctimonious cant of those who attempted to drive a trade by appealing to the vulgar,—at “the serious hoy,” which was to creep down the river to Margate on approved Conference principles,—at some uncanonical brother preacher, who from tub, not pulpit, told marvellous stories at the top of his lungs by way of securing his audience and his night's supper and bed.—Southey (in his less genial way a humorist no less than Smith—perhaps not less orthodox as a churchman) could approach the subject on another side with more busy and grave curiosity, as his ‘Life of Wesley’ shows; also later, those passages in his ‘Life of Cowper,’ where the influences of sectarian opinion on the poet's tender nature led the biographer naturally to historical reference. The excesses of Methodism, since the times of Smith and of Southey, have most of them been tempered down.—Fanaticism, a certain quantity of which always broods in the air, and which must characterize new sects, has taken forms entirely opposite to those satirized at the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the present one;—and now a series of books, instructive to all who study characters and humours (allowing the while for differences), is coming out, setting Methodism in its right light, in its real place,—enabling outsiders to feed on the wheat, to reject the chaff,—and to do justice to many devoted men, whose attesting lives were given to the cause they had embraced, without thought of self-assertion. Such a book, as was said at the time of its appearance, is the ‘Life of Dr. Beaumont,’ by his Son,—such another is the present one, of which the first volume only has yet appeared. A more characteristic piece of biography seldom comes before us.—So full, in truth, is it of traits and anecdotes as to be difficult to deal with. To condense anything like a connected narrative from its pages is not possible. As a writer, Mr. Bunting is sincere, unaffected—earnest, of course, in the advocacy of his own convictions—more credulous in accepting certain facts than those without the pale of Methodism will be—but seldom rancorous.

Jabez Bunting's parents were of humble extraction. The father was a tailor in Manchester—a Liberal, “who warmly espoused the cause of French revolutionists,” but was a staunch Methodist. So also was the mother of Jabez, who had entered the sect in opposition to her family. Jabez was born in 1779, and in his infancy was “devoutly blessed” by John Wesley—a blessing laid much stress on for their children by “firm and lively” Methodists. He became early remarkable for talent as a boy at school, and there was popular as well as clever:—

“Was above the height of most boys of his age; pale and delicate looking; and, though possessing very shapely legs, of feeble and uncertain tread and walk. He shot up quickly, and stooped; and there were times when the garments of olive-coloured velvet, which should have clasped his dark-grey stockings at the knee, refused the meeting. He was very modest and courteous. * * * When not hard at work, the boy, Jabez Bunting, was fond of frolic; and those who knew him intimately in later life can readily believe it. Knocker-tying, on a dark night, was a favourite sport.”

The family affections of Jabez were from the first sound and active. A letter written when he was eighteen, full of anxiety and minute suggestion regarding the failing health of his father, is attractive in the thoughtful love and practical sense which it discloses. Before that time, however, he had sown such “wild oats” (a very poor

crop at best) as the boyhood of Jabez had yielded; he had made his serious “profession” by formally entering the Methodist body. It was intended that he should study medicine, and with that view Jabez was placed with Dr. Percival, of Manchester, a man of Lancashire celebrity; but the persuasion that preaching, and not physic, was to be his vocation grew irresistibly, and after four years of pupillage, in 1798 he stood at the doorway of the house of James Ashcroft (one of the four men who were hanged some twenty years later for the Pendleton murder), and “there first addressed a congregation on religious subjects.” From that time forward his life was principally devoted to pulpit services. To keep alive excitement and variety in these has been always one of the main principles of Methodism. In reviewing ‘Dr. Beaumont's Life’ we speculated on some of the consequences of this principle, which seem to those without the pale neither engaging nor profitable. Those within the charm, however, do not admit the bustle, dissipation, and unsettlement involved. They admire the flow of fervid language so much as not to advert to the incompleteness of preparation, which must in nine cases out of ten be inevitable. They forget that the prodigious mental activity of a Chalmers is not, unfortunately, the rule—be the orators, as a class, ever so sincere. Every opinion which was indicated in the few words formerly ventured on the subject is revived by the book before us, which is in some sort a gallery of Methodist preachers. Some of these, however, were quaint and characteristic men, as, for instance, Samuel Bradburn:—

“During the session of the Conference of 1791, four months after Wesley's death, Bradburn preached before that venerable body. He referred pathetically to their recent loss, to the danger of fatal disunion, and to the necessity of a common and hearty adherence to the faith and discipline of Methodism. Gradually he kindled into the highest oratory; and anxious to make the best of the effect he felt he had produced, raised his voice, and appealed to those of the Preachers present, who intended to stand by the ‘old plan,’ to rise and testify it. Every Preacher in the chapel sprang at once upon his feet. There was a solemn silence;—broken, shortly, by a cry from the gallery,—‘Here's a woman in distress!’ ‘Hold your tongue, you fool!’ screamed Bradburn, indignant that attention should be thus diverted from his real object. None dared to smile; but all knew that the benefit of the sermon was irreparably lost, more by his own, than by any other, interruption of the current of thought and feeling. On another occasion, Bradburn requested my Father, then in his first Circuit, to attend at the Minister's house, in Dale Street, Manchester, at a specified hour. His summons was obeyed. Bradburn was sitting in company with two aged women; and all were evidently waiting for the young Preacher's arrival. ‘Now, ladies,’ said he, ‘I knew you had a great deal to say about each other, and that the opportunity would be very edifying; so I have sent for Mr. Bunting, from Oldham, to enjoy it: pray proceed.’ First one sister, and then the other, emptied her well-stored budget of scandal and abuse, their Pastor maintaining a stately gravity, and interfering only when both strove to talk at once. They soon saw how ridiculous the scene was becoming, and rose to retire. Bradburn thanked them for the profit afforded to himself and to his friend, and bowed them to the door; chucking on his return into the room, on the success of his endeavour to stay an evil not uncommon among professors of religion.”

We can make small room for other figures in this peculiar group—peculiar, and its singularities of no ordinary quality. For instance:

“Every Methodist Preacher, when his probation has ended, and he is fully received and recognized as a Minister, but not before, is entitled to charge the Connexion with the maintenance of a wife. The regulation is easily vindicated, when explained.

For the candidate's own sake it is expedient, except in very special circumstances, that his attention should be exclusively devoted to the duties and studies of his vocation; besides which, no man of honourable mind will expose a woman whom he really loves to the results of possible failure. To the Connexion, the arrangement secures all the advantages which the probationer derives from it; and it is far easier to deal faithfully with the case of an unmarried man, than with that of one who has doubled his responsibilities. When the period of trial has been honourably passed, all parties derive benefit from the speedy, if prudent, marriage of the young Minister. He settles down at once to the business of life, with all its sympathies and interests, and finds in the joy and solace of his home the readiest assistant of his work abroad.”

The above passage introduces a long paper of considerations, in which the young preacher weighs the *pro* and *con* of his matrimonial hopes and fears on paper. That this was serious and conscientious, we have no doubt; but the circumstance of such a meditation of numbered advantages and objections being carefully drawn up by one who, being in love, also desires to do right, makes for our argument as illustrating the restrained position of those who, incessantly called on to quicken and lead others, are no less incessantly accountable for every action of their lives, for every pulsation of their hearts, to the very persons whom they are to sway and subdue.—Jabez Bunting, however, married a good, zealous, cheerful wife; a woman of whom all survivors speak with respect and affection. She teased him during the days of consideration and courtship with her love of fine clothes. She had livelier spirits than some might approve in a preacher's helpmate; but she was approved by the Connexion; she was influential in it, and appears to have borne the ceaseless publicity and scrutiny belonging to her lot without fear or arrogance, like a thoroughly true-hearted woman.

As we are on the subject of preaching, here is a trait from one of the London journals of Jabez Bunting worth recording:—

“A gentleman, whose name is Buttress, and who lives in Spitalfields, had offered me his company, which, of course, I accepted, and was glad that I did. I found him an agreeable and intelligent fellow traveller. He tells me that, during the three years of Mr. Adam Clarke's residence in London, he was his almost constant attendant. Mr. Clarke used to call him his satellite, and very justly; for he walked with him six thousand miles, heard him preach nine hundred sermons, (eight hundred and ninety-eight of which were from different texts), and supped with him after their evening excursions, (either at Mr. Clarke's or at his own house), about six hundred times.”

To continue—from a later page may be derived a foot-note, interesting to those who have read Mrs. Gaskell's ‘Life of Miss Brontë.’ Her father married the daughter of a Methodist: “At the time of Mr. Brontë's marriage, Mr. Fennell, although not a Minister, was the House-Governor, and one of the Tutors, of the Wesleyan School for Ministers' children at Woodhouse Grove, near Bradford, in Yorkshire; and from that place the happy pair proceeded to the wedding, the bride borrowing a white lace veil for the occasion, because part of her garniture had been lost on its passage by sea. Subsequently Mr. Brontë acted, more than once, as classical examiner at the same establishment. My uncle, Mr. Fletcher, was engaged there as Head-Master, during Mr. Fennell's residence. Miss Branwell belonged to the Methodist family of the Carnes, of Penzance. * * * A set of the Methodist Magazines from the commencement, formed part of Miss Branwell's marriage dowry. * * * I am bound to add that my uncle always spoke of Mr. Brontë in terms of the highest esteem, and did not recognise the picture of him which his daughter's friend has drawn for the public amusement.”

Some day, when the influences of race and

training upon the forms of imaginative creation are considered (the subject is one rich in matter), a chapter may be devoted to those fictions, in which the colour, so to say, has been largely, though unconsciously, furnished by religious enthusiasm escaped from. Miss Mitford's lively saying, "that a runaway Quakeress may be always known by her pink ribbons," has much in it:—for the moment, there is no possibility of attempting to tabulate how much or how little.

We must turn back to a preacher—to one Jeremiah Brettell, who ousted evil spirits at Bristol:—

"In 1806, he transmits some curious matter. 'We have one little phenomenon. Mrs. Wilshaw, in the Banwell Circuit, frequently preaches for her husband, and has lately visited two or three places in the Circuit; and she was very popular indeed. I might also add another, in the reclaim of three notorious sinners in this Circuit; one under the Ministry of Mr. and Mrs. Wilshaw; (for they both preach one sermon; he begins, and she finishes it;) and the other two were strangely pursued and threatened by Devils in human shape, till, in the issue, they were constrained to come to Christ. I have conversed with each of them; and their account is uncommonly singular. Happy should I be to see many more thoroughly frightened from their sins, and brought to feel true repentance.'"

We submit to the present Mr. Bunting that, in juxtaposition with a transcript such as the above, which is meant, we presume, to imply sincerity in the story, some of his comments on other enthusiasts are too sharp and sweeping; *vide* those on Joanna Southcote, page 207—and we do this the more freely because his father's son has wrought out nothing more clearly than his father's genial liberality conjoined with cautious prudence. Take, as an instance, the following passages on a subject which has been lately revived in public attention:—

"The year 1805 commences with a letter to Mr. Wood. 'What hare-brained work has been going on lately at —! Much as I detest some of the abominations which have been wont to defile the sanctuary there, it is impossible not to condemn the violent method which, if my information be correct, has been taken to suppress them.' * * * The strife to which the former part of this letter refers, has lost all its importance; but my Father's allusion to it shows, thus early, his opinions in reference to such questions. It had been the practice at — that the hymns sung during the evening-service, immediately before the sermon, should be selected from a Hymn-book not authorized by the Connexion; and the tunes were often such as the chief part of the congregation could not sing. Nor was this all: 'the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and all kinds of music,' sounds not incompatible with a ceremonial religion, and harmonizing well with the worship of a 'golden image,' were, in this instance, stately employed, in distracting variety, in the spiritual exercises of the Christian sanctuary. This was the class of abominations to which my Father alludes. The second Minister on the Circuit, objecting, very properly, to these courses, interfered to prevent them, in defiance of the injunction of his Superintendent; and by modes which, whether wrong or right in themselves, gave great umbrage to the congregation, who loved 'to have it so.' The result was some four or five months' violent disturbance of the Society, and great scandal in the town and neighbourhood. The trustees intimated some intention to avail themselves of an unusual provision in their Trust Deed, and to prevent the Minister from occupying the pulpit; whereupon he, whose acts had created the confusion, claimed the protection of a Special District-meeting. Adam Clarke, the Chairman, wrote to the Superintendent accordingly, announcing his intention to summon that tribunal, unless the trustees should rescind their resolutions. The trustees pre-emptorily refused to do so. Ultimately, the matter was settled, through the intervention of the District-meeting, at

its annual session in May, by arranging that the Preacher might choose such a hymn as appeared in both the regular Hymn-book and in that objected to; the tune being left to the choice of the choir."

Let us add, that in all the judgments and opinions of Jabez Bunting, given under his own hand (the consideration-paper on matrimony not excluded), we find that union of common sense with sincerity which establishes the difference betwixt a great and a small man, betwixt a ruler of spirits and an agitator of tempers.

We should like to have gone the round of the preachers,—among whom figures Newton, who shocked his brother itinerants by appearing among them (at Conference, too), "in yellow buckskins and light top-boots!"—and Joseph Bradford, who in 1802 denounced "double, triple rows of buttons" in the dress of the preachers' wives and children. But the patience of persons the most willing to hear (or to hear about) preachers has its limit; and we, therefore, leave this first volume, devoted to the portion of a life of a good man, having once again said that it is intelligently and attractively executed.

NEW NOVELS.

The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. By George Meredith. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)—This "Ordeal" is about as painful a book as any reader ever felt himself inexorably compelled to read through, in spite of his own protests to the contrary—for read it, and read it through, he must, if he once begins it, for the sole purpose of knowing what comes of it all. The book is very clever, with a fresh, vigorous vitality in the style; but it is not true to real life or human nature; only true to an abstract and entirely arbitrary idea. If such a man as Sir Austen ever started from his own fixed idea,—if he could so abstract himself from all the friction of counteracting motives and the contradictions which are the main elements in human nature,—if he could so hold to his purpose that, even where most thwarted, his instinct is not to take things as they are and deal with them accordingly, but to try to turn them back into the philosophical groove from which they have perversely strayed,—if a human being were a trailing plant to be trained over a wonderful and elaborate lattice-work of systems and ordinances,—then might all that happens in this book have come to pass, and the reader would have read it with the feeling that no probability was being outraged; he would feel that, however painful, it was a natural combination of those mysterious powers—"fixed fate, foreknowledge, and free-will"—which was at work, and not an entirely arbitrary and improbable assumption of the question before it was asked. The reader feels that none of the characters are real, live human beings; but then they are all so like life, their conversation is so bright and spirited, that it affects the reader like a painful reality to see such cruelty and blindness and blundering, such child's play with the most sacred mysteries of life, even though he is quite aware of the fiction that lies at the root of this "seeming show." The story of the "Ordeal of Richard Feverel" is brief enough as regards its facts. Sir Austen Feverel is a baronet who has been bitterly wronged in life; a faithless wife and a treacherous friend round the story of his griefs. Being very proud, very sensitive, with a great leaven of insane philosophy, he resolves that his only son shall be brought up on a system of art and nature which shall train him to be superior to the strokes of fate, and to be, moreover, all that the most perfect human being was ever intended by nature to be, both in mind and body. This "system" he follows rigidly, with blind despotism, and though a good man, full of generous and noble instincts, this "system" makes him cruel, hard, relentless, in all that relates to its requisitions. His son grows up to be a very fine young man, but his father cannot recognize here the "system" which had worked well on the youth should give way to common sense when he grows to the age of a reasonable, rational, responsible human being. The progress of the theory, and

the confusion worked by counteracting and contrary facts, make a tolerably perplexed and entangled piece of work. The misery, sin, and sorrow that ensue, because Sir Austen will lean to his own understanding, and keep up his system like an immutable destiny that must be worked out,—and how the accident of base men, and vain, weak, domineering women, concur to strengthen all that is wrong and perverse,—and how the only blameless creature, the one thoroughly good, gentle, unselfish being, who would have retrieved and redeemed all—the one good angel thrown into the strife—is the one who falls the victim, and in death, although she could not do it in life, brings all the long ordeal to a solution, leaving the actors, not to grief and tears, the tumult of a grief with hope in it, but to cold despair and the silence of eternal regret, making a sort of modern adaptation of the old Greek tragedy, which is what we suppose the author intended. The only comfort the reader can find on closing the book is—that it is not true. We hope the author will use his great ability to produce something pleasanter next time.

Through the Shadows. By the Author of 'Sydney Grey.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This is, on the whole, an excellent and very interesting novel. There are thoughts and observations scattered throughout, which prove that the author has a high standard of life and thought; and there is a purity in the conception of the characters which makes it pleasant to read of their doings, albeit some of those doings are marked by false heroism rather than wise common sense. The main incident of the story falls under this censure: it is not strong enough to bear the weight of consequences attached to it. Alice Earle, one of the heroines, is engaged to her cousin Sebastian, to whom she has been for years devotedly attached. On the eve of her marriage-day her dearest friend comes to her in despair, and confides to her that she wants 100*l.* to save her brother from detection, who has embezzled from his employers, and is going to abscond; which would kill their mother. In novels the rule of conduct seems to be, that the more worthless the object the greater the heroism in self-sacrifice for him or her, as it may be. Frederick Brandon, the brother, is a scoundrel and a coxcomb,—the very worst type of a man, because there is no strength to go upon. If he had gone to America, as he wanted,—if he had been hanged, as he deserved,—it would eventually have been no worse for him, and all the better for everybody connected with him. Alice, however, listens to the sister's entreaty for help, and, alas! for secrecy also. Instead of going naturally to the man who had the right to help her in all her troubles, she fatally conceals the whole circumstance from him, but takes another man (also her cousin) into confidence. They sell a valuable bracelet—Sebastian's wedding present—to raise the required money. Sebastian, who has always had a chronic jealousy of the other cousin, finds out a fragment of the truth,—discovers the fate of the bracelet,—rushes to the conclusion that Alice is only going to marry him because she prefers somebody else,—and in mad distrust, instead of asking a question, goes away. On the wedding morning, instead of the bridegroom, there comes back the bracelet and a bulky deed, endowing her with all his fortune, and the intimation that he has gone off to join the Arctic Expedition under Sir John Franklin! The old proverb, which declares fire to be a good servant but a bad master, holds true of the heroic impulse as it is acted out in novels. It is there the touch *above* Nature which makes the men and women inhuman and unwise. There is no saying what even a rational woman will or will not do; but no rational man would have thrown up his faith in a woman he loved without giving her a chance of explanation, and if he were worth anything, his loyalty and trust would have held out against any amount of circumstantial evidence or hearsay testimony. Even had he seen her with his own eyes pledge the bracelet, he would have given her credit for some reason not incompatible with her own character as an honest woman. However, we must accept the story as it is written. Alice lives a weary time after she is deserted,—and the tale of her gentle, patient, uncomplaining waiting for the

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return of Sebastian, and her death, when the last hope is extinct, is beautifully told;—and the mistake that lies at the beginning of it all, only makes the interest more pathetic. Meanwhile, the desire to do better than right, which had been the motive for which Alice Ruth and Maxwell Earle joined in a plot to save that extremely worthless young man, Frederick Brandon, brings its own punishment. One virtue cannot be made to do duty for another,—it obstinately strikes work, or does mischief when put in its wrong place. Frederick Brandon goes on from bad to worse, bringing ruin and confusion to everybody concerned with him. This part of the story is vigorously worked out, with great truth, and with much interest to the reader. Ruth Brandon, the other heroine, is a mirror for maidens, especially in the patience with which she takes her share of the consequences. At last she comes "Through the Shadows"; and, one hopes, lives happily ever after. There is one little story introduced, so charming and touching, that we wish the author would tell some more tales to children.

A Mother's Trial. By the Author of 'The Discipline of Life.' (Hurst & Blackett.)—This history of a mother's trial is a gentle tale, told with much refinement and simplicity,—no doubt, it has its foundation on facts. The unmistakable purity and earnestness of its tone redeem it from weakness and insipidity; nevertheless, the impression left on the mind of an unbiased reader will be that mothers, however pious and tender, are running a great risk when they allow their own ardent wishes to throw the weight of their influence in predestinating the career of their children—it causes something very like pain to read of the gentle unrelenting pertinacity with which the mother desires that her son should be a clergyman; even when she offers him release, it is hardly such as a son would accept. In the present story all ends well, though mournfully. Not content with being a clergyman, Harry has the spirit of a missionary, and dies worn out with his labours. The 'Mother's Trial' consists in having her own wish transcended—in having to part with her son, instead of seeing him labour in the family living.

Confidences. By the Author of 'Rita.' (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This is either fresh water poured on old tea-leaves, or the "drink that cheers" before it has "stood" long enough to extract the virtue from the herb; but in any case or circumstances these 'Confidences' are of the mildest interest. If we were ill-natured, we should call them insipid. The style is pleasant and well-bred, but the matter in hand has neither bone nor muscle. The story, if story it may be called, is a rambling gossip about a small parish. The first quarter of the book is consumed in long conversations before the story is fairly set afloat or the characters put in motion. These 'Confidences' purport to be letters from the curate to his only sister, of whom nothing is told or known except her address. There is no precision of touch in either the dialogue or description, whether of the people or their belongings. There is a rather pleasant flavour in its gentle dullness, but the 'Confidences' were not worth making.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature: a Classified List of Books Published in the United States of America during the last Forty Years. With Bibliographical Introduction, Notes and Alphabetical Index. Compiled and Edited by Nicolas Trübner. (Trübner & Co.)—Great industry and great discrimination have aided the completion of this work. We have tested it at many points as a guide to practical information, and it seems to promise no more than it really affords. Mr. Trübner began where he could begin with certainty, and where a national United States literature may, in a general sense, be considered to have begun—with the year 1817. The writings of the colonists belong to the mother country, and for a long period after the Declaration of Independence the Americans laboured, for the most part, with other weapons than the pen. But the compilation includes many publications of earlier date, especially such as belong to the class

of Memoirs and Transactions of scientific bodies. To these last analytic tables of contents are subjoined. The general catalogue itself has been drawn up on the classification principle; while in the index, authors' names as well as subjects are entered. In the section devoted to Biography, the American practice has been followed of placing the work under the name of the subject of each biography. An introduction containing contributions towards a history of American literature is somewhat too much in the tone of a criticism, or it should rather be said, of a panegyric, to deserve the prominent place it occupies. Of what value, for instance, as a "contribution to the history of American literature" is Mr. Trübner's opinion, that "there are three American humorous poets whose productions are unrivalled by those of any other living writers:—these are Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Saxe, and James Lowell Russell"? Surely Mr. Trübner is not to be reviewer-general for the instruction of future historians. The practical part of his labour has been well done, but in another edition the prunella should be cut away. It does but impair the excellence of that which, taken for all in all, is a ready and useful guide.

Cade's the Younger in search of a Wife; or, the Drawing-room Troubles of Moody Robinson, Esq. Illustrated by C. A. Doyle. (Hogg & Sons.)—This tale of small troubles becomes a piece of the smallest ware, not from its theme, but from the poor little tune to which it is played—a Cockney melody as will be owned when "Anna" is found rhyming with "manner," and "Bella" pairing-off with "repel her." We know no readers of any age who can be diverted at the meant-to-be-droll tribulations of an ingenuous youth. The mirth is so far-fetched that it may be said to come from "nowhere," and we fear will arrive at "nobody." The illustrations are a shade better than the letter-press, Mr. C. Doyle understanding the nature and properties of a simoleon tolerably well; but if he be one of the known family these illustrations are hardly worthy of his father's son and his brothers' brother.

Divorce: a Sketch. Dedicated to the Matrons of England. By an Old Bachelor (Bennett.)—In one of the most forcible of modern novels, 'The Admiral's Daughter,' "Two Old Men" displayed what misery comes of breaking the marriage vow, too poignantly for the exposition ever to be forgotten. The "Old Bachelor" tells us in a Preface that "This little sketch, dashed off at hurried intervals, owes its birth in the present form to the request of a ONCE ERRING CHILD." We have but to say that the Home, and the Hearth, and the Cradle, would have been in small peril had the erring child not requested the Bachelor to dash off his sketch. It is more weak even than well meant.

The Valley of Death: or, the famous Charge of the British Light Cavalry, October 25th, 1854, at the Battle of Balaklava. Extracted from the Original Poem, written in the Polish Language.

*** Translated into English Verse and Prose, by Capt. Reczynski. (Londonderry, Hempton.)—Our review of this strange little book will not consist of as many lines as the moiety of its title transcribed above. What the original may have been we can hardly divine. The "extract" is "sound," the translation is "fury." We are told that 'The Valley of Death' is allegorical, but have not the wit to make the allegory out.

Judith, and other Poems. By Francis Mills, M.R.C.S.L. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Here is no *Judith* of the Apocrypha, so dear to the painters and the oratorio-book makers,—operatized by Metastasio, put on the German stage the other day by Herr Hebbel, and presented to the lovers of Italian drama (thanks to Signor Giacometti) by no heroine less mighty than Madame Ristori. Sooth to say, the "disappointment" is anything but unwelcome. The widow of Bethulia, who struck down Holofernes, when studied near at hand, offers no common difficulties to the artist. The form which her patriotism took has something in it essentially repulsive, not to be treated without evasion and mitigation. The remark applies (as was said recently in reference to Handel's 'Susanna') to almost all the Apocryphal legends. So that we thank Mr. Mills for not having once again endeavoured

to treat a subject next to intractable. But why must his *Judith*, if not the daughter of Simeon, bear such a close cousinship to 'The Lady of Locksley Hall,' and other of the Laureate's *Maudsels* and *Eleanours*?—Mr. Tennyson's manner is not his best gift as a poet,—it is his mind, his fancy, his music which carry it off. Here it is so closely imitated that Mr. Mills (not without some good qualities of his own) sets himself down perseveringly, if not perversely, among the mocking-birds. 'Judith' might be a 'Rejected Address.' Eight lines of her *sortita* (to use the opera phrase) will suffice to prove this:—

Lo, she comes! the portals open, gilded leaf, in leaf unfurls,
Turning in a noiseless centre, round a cynosure of girls,
Folds of silken violet curtains, undulating to her feet,
Close the place of sanctuary, ere the shining valves meet.
Now she blushes like the princess in the woods' enchanted shade—

Like some princess disenchanted, half delighted, half dismayed—
Till the well known panorama, leaf, and shrub, and flower,
and bird,

Drop into her heart the sunshine of one talismanic word.
The other poems are no less significant. The volume is introduced by a Preface, not easy to read, but genuine enough in its appeal. The verse it contains was written to beguile a time of failure of sight,—a time, too, of disappointment and bereavement. Mr. Mills should, and we think could, write better were he less in love with one model.

The Pasha Papers. Epistles of Mohammed Pasha, Rear-Admiral of the Turkish Navy; written from New York to his Friend, Abel Ben Hassan. Translated into Anglo-American from the Original Manuscripts. To which are added, sundry other Letters, critical and explanatory, laudatory and obnoxious, from gratified or injured Individuals in various Parts of the Planet. (New York, Scribner; London, Low & Co.)—The above title is somewhat of the longest; but "your Pasha" has, by right prescriptive, leave—nay, command—to be slow, pompous, and dull. It goes with his turban and his pipe, and his flowery speeches of ceremony. Thus, this title is in order, to a book as dull as a Pasha's book should be,—the American in masquerade supporting the character which we have irreverently ascribed to the Oriental official, if not in the most perfect, in the most prosy manner conceivable. What a difference from the lively *Hajji* in London, personated a score of years ago by Mr. Morier! Those sprightly sketches (borne out to every whim by the facts in Mr. Fraser's later record of the sojourn of the Persian Princes at Mivart's) will long keep a place in our light literature. These dreary ones (the fun of which, if fun there be, appeals only to a limited few) must go down among the dead books, with small chance of being disinterred!—After all, the Pasha is but a make-believe Pasha; for who would expect to find, as the best three pages of his book, those, not in prose, but in verse, which begin as follows:—

Frozen to death, so young and fair—
Regular features and large grey eyes,
Flaxen hair,
Braided with care,
Slender body, as cold as ice;
Who knows her name,
Her story, her fame:
Had she a good or an evil fame:
And who in Charity's name's to blame,
That a girl so young yields up her breath,
Frozen to death?

Second Avenue—Fiftieth Street?
These are streets of a Christian city,
Trodden each day by Christian feet
Of men who have store of money and meat,
And women whose souls are pure and sweet,
Filled with truth and ruth and pity:
There is a church, with slender spire
Pointing gracefully up to the sky,
Pointing to something better and higher
Than anything open to mortal eye:

All Sabbath time
The sweet bells' chime
Rings from the steeple,
Calling the people
To come to prayer and praise beneath:
On Monday morn,
A young forlorn
And hapless girl yields up her breath,
Frozen to death.

There is a mansion costly and tall,
Built for pride and plenty and pleasure—
Hark to the music that bursts from the hall,

And watch the shadows that dance on the wall,
As the dancers dance through their merry measure.
The purple curtains are waved aside—
Peep through the window, and see the throng
Of the young who amble and leap and glide,
And the old who watch them with looks of pride;
There are junketing, jollity, jest, and song—
Careless, thoughtless, happy throng;
Careless of right, yet thinking no wrong,
As the gilded hours flash along:
Why should they grieve
On Monday eve
Though on Monday morn,
Ah! fate forlorn!

A fair young girl gave up her breath,
Frozen to death!

—The Pasha has heard 'The Bridge of Sighs' and 'The Song of the Shirt,' by one Thomas Hood; and studied 'Within and Without,' and half-a-dozen bitter, yet tender, lyrics of the kind, by Barry Cornwall. Contrasts like the above smite sharply on Christian sympathies, by whomsoever presented; but what they have to do with a book like this, even under the convenient cover of "sundry other letters," we fail to understand.

The Form of the Horse as it lies open to the Inspection of the ordinary Observer. By James C. L. Carson, M.D. (Dublin, Robertson.)—The style of this volume is, as the writer says it is, rough and ready. Dr. Carson intends to make his reader a competent judge of horses, at least up to a certain point. Whether or not he will be successful may be questioned; but such a manual is of evident utility. The author has great sympathy with horses. He wonders how one Lord could part with Flying Dutchman, and praises another for declaring that a German Principality should not buy Touchstone. He mourns over that extinct race of horses, lively and light, with "all-powerful quarters," which once ran free in Ireland. He discriminates between the breeds of Clydesdale and Coleraine, of Suffolk and Belgium,—and affords, otherwise, a variety of information, which may be found interesting even by those who have no intentions of speculating in horse-flesh. Above all things, when buying a horse, buy one that is "dish-faced." Avoid equestrian Roman noses.

The Road to Paris from London via Folkestone. By Herbert Fry. With Illustrations and Addenda, by W. H. Prior. (Lay.)—A guide in two languages. It opens with a quotation from Sterne; it then remarks on the change that has taken place in location by land and sea. The volume goes on to describe that which has been described a hundred times before.

The following religious publications are on our table:—*Bible History in connection with the General History of the World*, by the Rev. W. G. Blaikie (Nelson).—*Paul, the Preacher; or, a Popular and Practical Exposition of his Discourses and Speeches as Recorded in the Acts of the Apostles*, by Dr. Eadie (Griffin).—*Christian Oratory; an Inquiry into its History during the First Five Centuries*, by Mr. H. M. Moule (Macmillan).—*History of the Early Church from the First Preaching of the Gospel to the Council of Nicea, for the Use of Young Persons*, by the Author of 'Amy Herbert' (Longman).—*The Chief's Daughter; or, the Settlers in Virginia*; being Vol. III. of 'Historical Tales' (J. H. & J. Parker).—The author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe' has produced two volumes of *Conversations on the Catechism* (Mozley); the first book of Conversations reaching to the end of the Creed, and the second terminating with the Commandments.—Then we have *Suggestions for a Revision of the Prayer-Book, with the Opinions of the Archbishop of Canterbury and others* (Hamilton).—*A Plea for the Poor Man's Holiday: a Poem*, by M. A. H. (Houlston).—The Rev. A. J. Church's *Thanksgiving Sermon, Preached at Charlton* (Bell & Daldy).—And an *Appeal to the Laity, in Reference to the Report to the House of Lords of a Select Committee appointed to Inquire into the Deficiency of Means of Spiritual Instruction and Places of Divine Worship*, by Clericus Eboracensis (Bell & Daldy).—On medical subjects are Dr. McConnell's *Reasons for Embracing Homoeopathy, and Impediments to the more general success of the Practice* (Sanderson).—*On Health, as depending on the condition of Air; and on a Patent Process for the Purification of the Air*, by J. White (Hamilton).—Dr. Copeman's *Essay on the History, Pathology, and Treatment of*

Diphtheria (Churchill).—and No. III. of *A New View of Electrical Action*, by Mr. Laming (Taylor & Francis).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Beecher's Talk about Fruits, Flowers, and Farming, *fc.* 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Beecher's Summer in the South, or Views and Experiences, *2s.* 6d.
Brandt's Frank Marland's Manuscripts, *cr.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Burns Centenary Poems, by Mr. Anderson and Finlay, *7s.* 6d. cl.
Buck's The Rifle and How to Use It, 4th edit. *8vo.* 2s. 6d.
Byron's Eastern Tales, *ill.* *fc.* 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Campbell's Natural Hist. 'The Monkey Tribe,' *imp.* 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Coleridge's Glossarial Index to English Literature, 13 Cent. *5s.* cl.
Cunningham on the Colossians and Thessalonians, *8vo.* 8s. 6d. cl.
Dana's To Cuba and Back, post *8vo.* 7s. cl.
De Meill's Corinne, or Italy, trans. by Hill, new edit. *8vo.* 2s. 6d.
De Quincey's Works, Vol. 13, 'Speculations,' *cr.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Donaldson's New Cratylus, 3rd edit. *8vo.* 20s. cl.
Dress, a Few Words upon Fashion and her Idols, *fc.* 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Fairholt's Tobacco, its History and Associations, post *8vo.* 2s. 6d.
Gree's Suggestions as to a Novum Organum Moralium, *2s.* 6d.
Guide to the Town of Berne, with a Plan, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Hebrew Lyrics, by an Octogenarian, *ill.* *cr.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. gilt.
Helen Lindsay, or the Trial of Faith, 2 vols. post *8vo.* 21s. cl.
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Juvénal, Persius, Sulpicia, a new Version, *fc.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Kelly's Classical Lib. 'Sacred Classics,' by MacCarthy, '3s. 6d. Little by Little, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Lalmeubury's Official Correspondence on Italian Question, 1s.
Marriage Service, The, *ill.* by Rogers, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl. gilt.
Maudslayi's Full Assurance, 4th edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Mimprian's Harmony of the Evangelists, new edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d.
Moore's Irish Melodies, Harmonised by Montgomery, Book 2, 1s.
Newth's Mathematical Examples, *cr.* 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
O'Neill's Hugh O'Neill, a Poem, *8s.* 1s. 6d.
Our Farm of Four Acres, 4th edit. *8vo.* 2s. 6d.
Poems, by Moore, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. *imp.*
Practical Paris Guide, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Practical Rhine Guide, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Pulpit, The, Vol. 7, 1s. 6d. cl.
Punch, Vol. 36, 4to. 8s. 6d. cl.
Queen's University Catalogue, 1859, *cr.* 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Rosa's Man in the Moon, *8s.* 1s. 6d.
Routledge's Natural History, by Wood, Div. 1, royal *8vo.* 4s. 6d.
Royal Barracks, a Poem, *fc.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Russell's Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps, *fc.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
Sermons for Sundays and Holydays, Vol. 1, 12mo. 2s. cl.
Sharpe's London Magazine, New Series, Vol. 14, royal *8vo.* 6s. 6d.
Short Stories from the History of Switzerland, *2s.* cl.
Smith's Handy-Book on the Law of Husband and Wife, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Spicer's Old Styles, *cr.* 8vo. 6s. cl.
Taylor's Pictorial History of Scotland, 2 vols. royal *8vo.* 45s. cl.
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Testamentum, Græce, Velut, iuxta 70 Interpretes, by Field, 21s.
Townsend's Three Gates, *cr.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Vaughan's (Rev. D. J.) Three Sermons on the Atonement, 1s. 6d.
Whitmore's Gilbert Martin's Law of Husband and Wife, *fc.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Wright's The Anchor of Hope, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A new Arcadia is about to be created at the West End:—Gardens for beauty and for use; meant to become the charm of the London season, a lounge and delight of fashion—and, at the same time, a nursery of horticultural science and art. This proposed new garden is to be planted at Kensington Gore, on part of the estate purchased by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, out of the surplus proceeds of that Exhibition, and is to be planted at the instance of the Council of the Horticultural Society. After letting on building leases certain outlying portions of their estate, the Commissioners have reserved about fifty acres, forming a parallelogram between Prince Albert Road and Exhibition Road. A portion of this space, inclusive of a proposed winter garden, and also of Italian arcades with which the Commissioners themselves propose to surround it, will contain about twenty acres available for the new garden of the Society.

The advantages of the site are great. The garden will be in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyde Park. The shape and situation of the ground, which slopes gradually from the north to the south, admits of the formation of successive terraces on different levels, affording facilities for effective and ornamental treatment, and is well adapted besides for the effective display of sculpture; while a fine winter garden at the upper end, and a colonnade extending round it, will afford a promenade of three-quarters of a mile in length, sheltered from heat and cold, wind and wet. The colonnade will also offer peculiar facilities for the display of the flowers and fruit at the annual shows, free from all those risks of weather which have not unfrequently marred the Chiswick fêtes. The Council of the Society have done well in seizing this noble offer.

At a Meeting held on Thursday, Earl Ducie in the chair, resolutions were proposed by the Duke of Leinster, Sir John Ramsden, Mr. Pownall and others, confirming the principle of removing the Gardens to Kensington Gore, and authorizing the Council to communicate further with the Commissioners of 1851. After these resolutions had been carried, a communication was made that as the Fellows had decided to move to Kensington, Her Majesty intended to support the new effort to restore the Gardens of the Society by contributing a

donation of 1,000*l.*, and also by proposing the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal children as Life Members. It was also announced that His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, President of the Horticultural Society, intended to make a donation of 500*l.* and to take debentures to the amount of 1,000*l.* It was also stated that Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia had expressed a desire to become a Life Member. We are able to announce that the following have given in their support to the Society:—The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Bath, Earl and Countess Granville, Earl and Countess Somers, Lord Hawarden, Dowager Lady Cremorne, Lord Dynevor, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Cochrane, Lord H. Thynne, Baron Hochschild, Lady Jane Hay, Lady Ulrica Thynne, Lord Raglan, Baron Marchetti, Hon. F. Leveson Gower, Hon. Major Fitzmaurice, Hon. Capt. Maude, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Sir John Bayley, Sir John Acton, Sir George Jackson, Lady Jackson, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Sir James D. Elphinstone, Sir H. Bold Houghton, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, Mr. Justice Cresswell, General Rawdon, General and Mrs. Wyld, General, Mrs. and Miss Walton, General Scott, Admiral FitzRoy, Colonel Baillie, Colonel and Mrs. Westmore, Mr. Granville Leveson Gower, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. Beaumont, Dr. Neville Wood, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Freake, Dr. Anstie, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Leo Schuster, Mr. Lawrence Palk, Mr. Harry Chester, Mr. Philip Rose, Mr. Hammersley, Mr. Sartoris, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Redgrave, Capt. Creaon, Mr. Wilberforce, Miss Baring, and numerous others.

THE COLLIER SHAKEPEARE.

SOME weeks ago the Duke of Devonshire placed the famous corrected Folio copy of Shakespeare, which had become his property by presentation from Mr. Collier, in the manuscript department of the British Museum, with a hope that it might be tried by a more thorough scrutiny than it has yet suffered. The volume, judged by its pretensions, had, probably, not been seen enough. Save a hurried exhibition at the Shakespeare Society, a more prolonged exhibition in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and one or two expositions of the same limited character elsewhere, we are not aware of anything that could be fairly called a public exhibition. This was inadequate. A folio which has thrown into the literary world a vast and startling body of critical suggestions, must be proof against all possible flaws, and its possessors far above suspicion. We rejoice in the publicity now gained. No one wishes to sustain an imposture, or to maintain a good and true thing on false grounds. The Duke of Devonshire has earned the thanks of every reader of Shakespeare by his courtesy in placing this Folio for a time in the public custody of the officers of the British Museum.

Their inspection proceeded in full bibliographical fashion. They turned the book over and over; guessed at the date of the binding; tried whether the corrections had been written on the leaves before binding or after; tested the erasures; and arrived at certain general and special conclusions which they thought of sufficient public interest to send to the newspapers, where the announcement appears side by side with the massacre at Perugia and the investment of Peschiera.

Mr. Hamilton is the gentleman in whose name the communication has been made to the newspapers,—a gentleman, as we learn on inquiry at the Museum, filling a subordinate post in the Manuscript Department of that Library. More responsible persons than Mr. Hamilton are understood to concur in the statements put forth: though not approving, we should hope, of the bold, hasty, and indecent manner of the statement. Mr. Hamilton must be a very young writer and a very

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young gentleman, if he conceives that such a tone as he employs in his letter, such reckless insinuations of literary dishonesty, and such monstrous charges of "fabrication" as he permits himself to indulge in, is either becoming in a public servant, dating his epistle from the British Museum, and, to a certain extent, committing the Trustees and the public by his vagaries, or respectful to the noble lender of the Folio, to its late possessor, to the many literary persons who regard it as something better than a mere bone of contention between rival editors and commentators. In a matter of so much literary interest, we allow Mr. Hamilton to describe his discoveries and inferences in his own words: noting the chief points as they pass. After a preliminary statement of facts connected with Mr. Collier's purchase from Rodd and of his subsequent publications—facts well known to literary readers—he proceeds:—

"The volume is bound in rough calf (probably about the middle of George the Second's reign), the water-mark of the leaves pasted inside the cover being a crown surmounting the letters 'G. R.' (*Georgius Rex*), and the Dutch lion within a paling, with the legend *Pro Patria*; and there is evidence to show that the corrections, though intended to resemble a hand of the middle of the seventeenth century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after it was bound, and consequently not, at the earliest, until towards the middle of the eighteenth."

This evidence, we must remark in passing, is not produced, not even indicated. We think the binding older than the middle of the reign of George the Second—though the fly-leaf pasted down on it may be of that date. Every man who has books is aware that fly-leaves are inserted by the binders almost every time that a volume is under repair. The water-mark on a fly-leaf is no evidence of the date of binding,—as a person employed in the British Museum ought to be aware. To proceed with the remarks on the corrections:—

"They at first sight seem to be of two kinds,—those, namely, which have been allowed to remain, and those which have been obliterated with more or less success, sometimes by erasure with a penknife or the employment of chemical agency, and sometimes by tearing and cutting away parts of the margin. The corrections thus variously obliterated are probably almost as numerous as those suffered to remain, and in importance equal to them. Whole lines, entire words, stage directions, have been attempted to be got rid of, though in many instances without success, as a glance at the various readings of a first portion of 'Hamlet,' which I subjoin, will show. Of the corrections allowed to stand, some, on a hasty glance, might, so far as the handwriting is concerned, pass as genuine, while others have been strangely tampered with, touched up, or painted over, a modern character being dexterously altered by touches of the pen into a more antique form."

A glance at the marginal writing will not, we think, confirm this decision upon it. So far as we have seen, the changes in the forms of letters, made in a different ink, and with no apparent effort to disguise the change, are from one antique form to another. The alterations are chiefly, if not exclusively, confined to the twist in the letter *d*, and both the forms given to it in the writing are in the style of the seventeenth century.—

"There is, moreover, a kind of exaggeration in the shape of the letters throughout, difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a belief in the genuineness of the hand; not to mention the frequent and strange juxtaposition of stiff Chancery capital letters of the form in use two centuries ago with others, of quite a modern appearance, and it is well here to state that all the corrections are evidently by one hand; and that, consequently, whatever invalidates or destroys the credit of a part must be considered equally damaging and fatal to the whole."

All this is mere opinion on the part of Mr. Hamilton, and until we have some better reason to believe in his acquaintance with the writing and printing of the seventeenth century than this communication supplies—and we have none other before us—his opinion will not go for much. Per-

sons variously familiar with the writing of the period see no grounds for doubt.—

"At times the correction first put in the margin has been obliterated, and a second emendation substituted in its stead, of which I will mention two examples which occur in 'Cymbeline' (fol. 1632, p. 400, col. 1):—

'With Oakes unshakeable and roaring Waters,' where *Oakes* has first been made into *Cliffes*, and subsequently into *Rockes*. Again (p. 401, col. 2), 'Whose Roof's as low as ours: Sleepe Boyes, this gate,' on the margin (a pencil cross having been made in the first instance) *Sleepe* is corrected into *Sweete*, afterwards *Sweete* has been crossed out, and *Stoope* written above. There is scarcely a single page throughout the volume in which these obliterations do not occur. At the time they were effected it is possible the obliteration may have appeared complete; but the action of the atmosphere in the course of some years seems in the majority of instances to have so far negated the chemical agency as to enable the corrections to be readily deciphered."

All this, however, is considered of minor importance by Mr. Hamilton: to most readers it will seem of none. The great discovery, however, is to come. To proceed in Mr. Hamilton's words:—

"On a close examination of the margins, they are found to be covered with an infinite number of faint pencil marks and corrections, in obedience to which the supposed old corrector has made his emendations. These pencil corrections have not even the pretence of antiquity in character or spelling, but are written in a bold hand of the present century. A remarkable instance occurs in 'Richard III.' (fol. 1632, p. 181, col. 2), where the stage direction, 'with the body,' is written in pencil in a clear modern hand, while over this the ink corrector writes in the antique and smaller character, 'with the dead bodie,' the word 'dead' being seemingly inserted to cover over the entire space occupied by the larger pencil writing, and 'bodie' instead of 'body' to give the requisite appearance of antiquity. Further on, in the tragedy of 'Hamlet' (fol. 1632, p. 187, col. 1),

And crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee,
'begging' occurs in pencil in the opposite margin in the same modern hand, evidently with the intention of superseding 'pregnant' in the text. The entire passage from 'Why should the poore be flatter'd?' to 'As I doe thee. Something too much of this' was afterwards struck out. The ink corrector, probably thrown off his guard by this, neglected to copy over and afterwards rub out the pencil alteration, according to his usual plan, and by this oversight we seem to obtain as clear a view of the *modus operandi* as if we had looked over the corrector's shoulder and seen the entire work in process of fabrication. I give several further instances where the modern pencil writing can be distinctly seen underneath the old ink correction, and I should add, that in parts of the volume page after page occurs in which commas, notes of admiration and interrogation, &c., are deleted, or inserted in obedience to pencil indications of precisely the same modern character and appearance as those employed in correcting the press at the present day. 'Twelfth Night' (fol. 1632, p. 258, col. 1):—'I take these Wisemen, that crow so at these set kind of fooles, no better than fooles Zanies.' The corrector makes it 'to be no better than,' &c. Here the antique 'to be' is written over a modern pencil 'to be' still clearly legible. A few lines further down the letter *l* is added in the margin over a pencil *l*. In 'Hamlet' (fol. 1632, p. 278, col. 1):—

Oh, most pernicious woman!

is made into—

Oh, most pernicious and perfidious woman!

but here, again, the 'perfidious' of the corrector can be seen to be above a pencil 'perfidious' written in a perfectly modern hand. In 'Hamlet' (fol. 1632, p. 276, col. 2) the line

Looke too't, I charge you; come your way,

has been altered by the corrector into

Looke too't, I charge you; so now come your way,
in the inner margin. The words 'so now,' in faint pencil and in a modern hand, on the outer margin,

are distinctly visible. Immediately below this, and before

Enter Hamlet, Horatio, Marcellus,
the corrector has inserted 'Sc. 4.' This would seem to have been done in obedience to a pencil 'IV.' in the margin. In 'King John' (fol. 1632, p. 6, col. 2),

Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth.

The corrector adds, as a direction, at this line 'aside,' the same word 'aside' occurs likewise in pencil in a modern hand on the outer margin."

Mr. Hamilton's "facts" are of the most dubious kind. First as to the pencil-writing. It is by no means clear that the pencil-writing is more modern than the ink-writing. With one extremely uncertain exception, the spelling in pencil is the same, so far as we have seen, as the spelling in ink. Also with that same extremely doubtful exception, the pencil-writing appears to be of the same age as that in ink. The word "bodie" cited above is this exception; and considering the faintness of the pencil trace, which Mr. Hamilton supposes to be the tail of a "y," we can only express our own astonishment that any one accustomed to handle books should venture to found an argument upon it. But this gentleman appears to be able to see anything he wishes to see. For instance, he makes much of the insertion of this stage direction "with the dead bodie": asserting that the word "dead" is put in to fill the space and cover the larger pencil marks. What will the reader say, who turning to the folio finds the ink insertion on two lines, the word dead within the margin, and absolutely separated by a printer's rule from the pencilling which Mr. Hamilton insinuates that it is fraudulently put in to cover?

Then, again, as to the pencilled printer's marks found on the margin; "the same as those employed in correcting the press at the present day." What does Mr. Hamilton mean? Does he suppose that the existence of printer's marks, such as those now in use, is argument against the writing being of the seventeenth century? Is he so sure that these learned mysteries are of modern invention, that he can use their presence in a book to determine dates? If not, what does he mean?

Such is the new charge brought against the Collier Folio by the officers of the British Museum. Supposing the case proved—supposing it allowed that the underlying pencil writing is in a free modern hand, that the marginal notes of punctuation are only such as are used at this day in a printer's office—what would the investigation have done? Taken away the external authority of the corrections. Just so much; no more. But the folio never had any ascertained external authority. All the warrant it has ever brought to reasonable critics is internal. It never pretended, so far as we know, to be corrected by the hand of the poet, or by the hand of any of his friends and contemporaries. It was, and is, a book brimming with most remarkable suggestions and criticisms made by an unknown hand; and having no title of authority as a Shakspearian gloss beyond that derived from the felicity of its hints and emendations. These stand or fall by their own strength. If anybody, in the heat of argument, has ever claimed for them a right of acceptance beyond the emendations of Theobald, Malone, Dyce and Singer,—that is, a right not justified by their obvious utility or beauty,—such a claim must have been untenable by whomsoever urged. The Folio derived no part of its authority from the supposition that it traced back to the seventeenth century, nor would it lose any part of its authority were it proved to have originated in the nineteenth century.

WORKS OF ART IN THE DRIFT.

Sydney Street, Brompton, June 28.

WHEN I wrote to you a few remarks on this subject, it was done hurriedly, and perhaps I did not express myself very clearly; but I certainly never intended to say that the number of implements found was an argument against their being implements at all. What I did intend to say, expressed in other words, was this:—

1. There is, I think, a strong probability against

the existence of man on this earth before the drift period; so strong a probability, indeed, that we ought to hesitate long, before we accept as evidence of such existence anything possible to be explained in another way.

2. The very extraordinary circumstance of our being all at once informed that the drift is literally full of these works executed by the hand of man, unaccompanied with any other indications of human agency—for that is what I understand from the accounts given by different persons—seems to me so contrary to what we should expect to find if they were works of Art, that it only adds to my doubts.

3. I would add, that, if these be works of Art, they all appear to me to be in a very unfinished state. Among those now to be seen in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, one, or at most two, only present what might be insisted upon as an appearance of design, and even in them I see no reason why they may not have been the result of "some mysterious operation of nature." I hardly need remind your readers that all operations of nature are mysterious until they are known and understood. It is surely no uncommon thing to find stones which, by motion in water or some other natural cause, have been rubbed or broken into forms which we identify at once as those of implements made by man, and uniformity of such motion during a long period might produce, in great number, nearly uniformity of shapes. I confess that I have long entertained a suspicion, that a considerable number of the rougher chipped flints which are usually placed in collections among "Celtic" flint implements had thus been produced by accidental causes; because I cannot understand why the makers threw away so many in an unfinished state, or why, if the flints in these cases were not calculated to make perfect weapons, the makers proceeded so far in the chipping of them; for they do not in general appear to have been spoilt in the making. I am not quite clear as to the full meaning intended to be conveyed by a phrase employed by Mr. Evans, that there is a sharpness of cutting about these supposed implements "which could not possibly be the result of accidental collisions with other flints." Does Mr. Evans suppose that the people who made these flints before the drift period were acquainted with the use of the metals, or that they chipped them with anything else but "other flints"? I do not see why the cutting should not be as sharp where the blow, struck by the same material, was made by accident as where it was made by design.

I offer these as suggestions, which I think worthy of consideration, without any design of being dogmatical; but I cannot but think that, on a question of such importance, it would be very unsafe to build any theory or system on chipped flints. There is a point, also, on which great caution will be required:—a geologist is hardly in the habit of being so sceptical as an archaeologist on the statements made to him as to certain things being found in certain places, because the truth appears more evidently from the objects themselves with which he has to deal; and this remark applies especially to the small number of these drift flints which present the greatest appearance of design, and which may, perhaps, have been foisted into the question. On another point, too, full information does not appear to be given. I presume the drift in which these flint "implements" are found contains other flints. Are any, or many, of these flints not chipped at all? And are there chipped flints of other forms presenting less appearance of design than these now under consideration?

I am, &c., THOMAS WRIGHT.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, June 25.

It is six o'clock in the evening, and the fortress guns have just given us tremendous warning of a new and mighty victory gained yesterday by the Allies, won by hard fighting from half-past four in the morning till nine at night, and sealed with the blood and captivity of many thousands of brave men. The city is thronged with eager crowds,

waiting for the last bulletin of the war. This state of agitated suspense has prevailed ever since last evening, while the strife was actually still raging. It is a strange and eerie thing to see how the presence of a great battle eddies out in vast circles from a whirling centre, and vibrates through far distant provinces in an apparently quite insufficient time for the conveyance of the tidings by natural means. Such a feeling kept our citizens till past midnight roaming about the streets and questioning the blank walls for expected bulletins. The tidings are most welcome, most important; many think, even, decisive of the fate of the whole campaign. And yet in the eager faces and voices of the crowd, filling every great thoroughfare, there is not one-half the exultation, not half the thankfulness displayed for the victory of Magenta. Now, there is a drawback on the public joy, an afterthought at the heart of every thinking soul in the agitated city; the impression is on them of a yesterday's horror, which has so chilled their blood and stiffened their mobile southern features that they have hardly power to smile. For three days past no bulletin of the war has appeared; no stirring details of the fierce and awful struggle of almost equal might with might, of strategy with strategy, have made men's hearts beat thick, as they calculated the chances in favour of the stubborn resistance of passive obedience to the triumphant shock of a great army fighting with a single will in a most holy cause. But, instead of such speculations as these, from the 21st until to-day have come gliding about the city, like blood-stained ghosts ever thronging thicker and ghastlier, first rumours, then affirmations, at last horrible details of a deed that may rank for enormity and foulness with any the world has ever seen,—the sack of Perugia on the 20th by the Papal troops.

Who can rejoice while his ears are yet ringing with horrors which Attila or Barbarossa, with all their locust clouds of barbarians at their heels, have never surpassed? Who can hang out banners, and fire cannon, and thank God for a victory with unblushing face, while the blood of the victims of Perugia is yet smoking up from the stones whereon their life was dashed out two days ago? It must truly be a throat of brass that could shout and sing in the very hearing of the few wretched fugitives who have crawled hither, with stony looks and bewildered brains, to find a refuge in Florence.

All England knows by this time, all Europe will know before many days are past, the story of the deed. Perugia, like all the Papal cities, long suffering, long goaded, over-laden by an iniquitous Government, and in these latter days by the *peine forte et dure* of Austrian occupation, with its wonted accompaniments of insult, oppression, and flogging, was roused by the French Emperor's proclamation at Milan, and no sooner felt the heaviest portion of her load removed, than, in common with most of the cities of Romagna, she stretched forth her hands for help and protection to the King of Sardinia. Not a shadow of violence, nor of anarchical disorder, was encouraged by the provisional Government; no menaces were made to any citizen of Perugia, whatever might be his political creed; no insult was offered to the Cardinal Legate, who, much after the fashion of the ex-Grand-Duke of Tuscany, departed of his own choice, escorted by a guard of honour. But, in less time after his arrival at Rome than would seem possible, had not preparations for the event been made beforehand, a band of 2,000 Swiss so-called (though the countrymen of Tell and Winkelried now indignantly deny the consanguinity, and declare the Papal troops to be the scourging of all nations), with Dragoons and Artillery to match. Unhappy Perugia, knowing perhaps the tender mercies she had to expect, for she has the blessing of seventeen monasteries and convents within her walls, shut her gates and raised her barricades. The noble old city! she had not 300 men capable of carrying arms. The flower of her young men have long ago fled out of their country to shed their blood for Italy under the tricolored banner. She had scarce any arms to carry; for the only muskets in the city were those sent thither from Florence on the first rumour of the coming storm. She had scarce any

ammunition for those few muskets; for more than one among her brave women tore the heavy coral balls from their earrings to charge the guns. Yet, for above three hours did she hold out, the noble old city! until (I quote from one of the official accounts sent to the Government of Tuscany, and entrusted to me in manuscript) "the Monks of St. Dominic [whose convent on one side joins the walls] drew up the Swiss so that they might enter the town." And then Col. Schmit, who commanded the troops—may God forbid that he be, as rumour reports him to be, an Irishman!—gave up the city "to sack for half an hour!" watch in hand, we may suppose, but the watch must have lagged strangely, or the Colonel have been strangely pre-occupied, for during more than four hours rapine and lust, and every monstrous shape of ferocity, ran rampant through the streets; nor was it the rage of a barbarous soldiery triumphing over a fiercely resisting foe that wrought the horror to its height; for before arriving at the devoted city, at the bridge of San Giovanni, near four miles off, two wretched victims, *contadini*, not even townspeople, were "quartered, and flung into the Tiber," and a "sucking infant torn from its mother's arms and drowned before her eyes!"

Such was the overture, and what the tragedy! The very meagre hardness of the official paper I quote from, which contains only a portion, the most tellable portion perhaps, of the crimes perpetrated on the 20th and 21st, makes each several act stand out in terrible relief. I choose a passage here and there at hazard. "Killed, in Casa Spadini, husband and wife. Killed, afterwards, the blacksmith, and Checcarello and his wife."—"In Casa Temperini, three women murdered, 2,000 scudi and all the plate carried off. Temperini's three fingers cutoff."—"In Casa Storti (the chief hotel), all murdered except the wife, who took refuge with an American family, which escaped under protection of the American flag. Storti himself, with all his servants, was stripped naked and cut to pieces."

The American family here mentioned arrived yesterday in Florence from Perugia, stripped of every single thing they had with them there, and barely able to escape with life, amid insults and spectacles of horror, which have plunged an aged member of the family into temporary insanity. Among the atrocities related by them which they witnessed, and which this list does not contain, was the throwing down from the roof of the hotel of several young men into the street below, where they were dashed to death on the pavement, and some of the bodies afterwards partially burnt.

What will civilized Europe say to the following enormity, unknown to any but savage warfare, when she is struck with an ague fit, and with good reason, at the tale of General D'Urban's outrages in Piedmont. The official report speaks again:—"The Secretary of the Commune, Porta, going out with others with a white flag to treat for peace, was shot dead near the Corso." "Mauro Rossi, the innkeeper, with his wife, murdered." "Lancetti, murdered. Capt. Polidori's little daughter, five years old, murdered."

To these and the like atrocities, over and over again repeated, add desperate mothers eagerly offering their all to save a beloved child's life; the little all taken, and the child no less murdered. Mere babies tossed from roof to roof; slaughtered, for the crime of wearing some tag of tricolored ribbon. Madmen burnt in their cells. The sick dragged from the hospitals and shot. Volleys fired into the *Ambulanza della bandiera nera*, a sort of military hospital. Young women suffering death after indignities as horrible as those which our victorious soldiers avenged at Delhi; and then the word of the hideous enigma, the red right hand gleaming out of the priestly frock is held up to infamy in such words as the following:—"The begging friars (Zoccolanti) of the Monte amused themselves with firing upon the fugitives."

On the night of the 20th the wild beasts slept gorged with prey, but roused up again, ravaging, on the 21st, and renewed their work under a slightly different form—that of pretended trial and immediate execution of the victims. These mock trials still continue, for "the city is now placed under

military law," and a body of 3,000 Swiss are said to be on their way to Ancona, there to apply a similar régime to the perpetrators of a similar offence against the Pope.

When these things were first known in Florence, or rather suspected, for only yesterday were they of a certainty known, the shuddering citizens seemed to feel for the first time that had the battle of Magenta ended in the defeat instead of the victory of the Allies, a like fate would in all probability have befallen them and their children at the hands of General Wimpffen's division, then waiting at Modena, with Archduke Ferdinand in their train, to enter rebellious Tuscany. But what was the selfish horror of the Florentines, compared to the tempest of wrath, grief, and vengeance in the hearts of the many thousand gallant young Romagnoli now being drilled and organized here and elsewhere in Tuscany! They, who are the very marrow and sinews of the suffering Romagna, unable to raise a finger in defence of homes and kindred, and forbidden to re-cross the frontiers while King Victor Emmanuel has not yet accepted the annexation of the Legations! These Romagnoli are in the pay of Sardinia, and if they take part in a quarrel which he has not embraced, would subject themselves, as deserters, to the extremest military penalties.

It was a piteous sight to see these bands of fine active young men unwillingly marched into Florence, with all speed, from Arezzo and other places near the frontier, lest they should mutiny and desert en masse to the rescue of Perugia. What was the amazement of all, and the utter loathing of every honest man, when the *Monitore* of this evening bore the following extract from the *Giornale di Roma*, of the 21st:—"It is well known that on the 4th of this month a few factious persons" (the phrase has been felicitously copied from General Gyulai's famous Piedmontese proclamations), "usurped the lawful power at Perugia, and proclaimed a Provisional Government. In order to repress this act of rebellion, the Government thought fit to send thither trustworthy persons to intimate to them that they must return to their duty, and in case of refusal to use force" (these trustworthy persons, we must suppose, were misled by the way, for they never appeared at Perugia). "The hints" (*insinuazioni*, of the class of the quattering poor peasants and drowning infants, I suppose), "which were thrown out having proved useless, a column of troops under Col. Schmit went thither according to order, and after a combat of three hours penetrated into the city" (thanks to the monks) "at three different points, and there re-established the legitimate Government to the satisfaction of all good men. (!) The Holy Father, in order to manifest his satisfaction to the above-named Colonel, has deigned to promote him to the rank of Brigadier-General, and in expectation of special reports which may enable him to reward those who have most distinguished themselves, he has ordered due encomiums to be given to the troops who took part in the action, and so highly distinguished themselves."

There is no comment in human language fit for such a document. We can only, with clasped hands, look up into the glorious blue deep of this sky of Italy where no cloud is, and cry in the bitterness of our human hearts, "How long, O Lord! how long?" It may be that the All-wise answer to the cry is even now at hand, in the wide-spread detestation of Papal rule awakened by these deeds of blood. The French Emperor, whose gallant soldiers are guarding and propping the aged iniquity on St. Peter's Chair, and thereby leaving the Pope free to send out his hired ruffians on such monstrous errands, cannot but feel, nay does assuredly feel, even amid the fever of his glorious victories, how false is his position in Italy as upholder *quand-même* of such a system festering to such crime. The feeling now let loose in words from all true hearts of Italy is boldly spoken out by the *Corriere Mercantile di Genova* of this day, which says, before quoting some of the enormities committed at Perugia, "The whole of Europe shall know that according to the unanimous desire of all Italy, and more especially the subjects of the Pontifical States,

the temporal dominion of the Pope is an impossibility, an absurdity, a permanent injustice; and that, inasmuch as in us lies, unless held back by duties or difficulties insuperable, we shall do our best to shake it off." These are bold words; but with what Jesuit casuistry can the *Univers* or the *Civiltà Cattolica* refute them?

There are many rumours abroad this evening; the very air is alive with them. Bologna is said to be mustering volunteers to take summary vengeance on the Swiss at Perugia; and Bologna is no mean opponent. King Victor Emmanuel is reported to have at last accepted the military dictation of the Romagna; and Ancona, with a citadel full of Papal soldiers in her heart, is rumoured to be awaiting her chastisement, and looking to her barricades.

These are the electric growlings which mutter round the sky to-day; but besides these some rather strange realities are being enacted here, which cause no small anxiety, both to English and Italians, though springing perhaps from different sources. In yesterday's *Monitore* appeared the Marchese Ridolfi's full and explicit denial of very important words respecting the present state of Tuscany, attributed to him, and reported to Lord Malmesbury, by the English minister, Mr. Scarlett. The expressions ascribed to the Marchese Ridolfi involved no less than a statement of his opinion, that a considerable majority of the Tuscan people was desirous, despite a strong Piedmontese party, of the return of the late dynasty. Now, as it was felt that the utterance, if not indeed the holding, of such an opinion, by one occupying the post of a member of the Provisional Government, was nothing less than treason to the country, the indignation felt against the Marchese on the publication of Mr. Scarlett's letter was very strong. The Italians said, that had an English Secretary of State, immediately after the expulsion of James the Second, given the French Government to understand that the majority of Englishmen were eager for his restoration, such a minister would in all likelihood not long have had a head on his shoulders.

They have been appeased, however, by the Marchese's point-blank denial, and frank statement of every particular which occurred in the conversation referred to by Mr. Scarlett. But the English are still anxiously awaiting the reply, in which it is to be hoped the English minister may, in some way, explain to both Governments this strange discrepancy.

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

As some of the journals, in discussing the question of the management of the Literary Fund, allude to the fund projected by certain Fellows of the Royal Society for the relief of scientific men, and assume that the management of this trust will involve expense, we may state, on authority, that the dividends accruing from the Scientific Relief Fund will be administered gratuitously.—Mr. Weld, the Secretary of the Royal Society, as we are informed, having been required to keep the accounts of this fund.

On the day previous to the departure of the mail from Hong Kong, Sir John Bowring received a characteristic Chinese deputation. Twenty-two schoolmasters desired an interview, bearing twenty-two laudatory addresses, after which a procession, accompanied by music, entered the vestibule of Government House and presented sundry scrolls, in beautiful writing, conveying the expression of good wishes for his future health and prosperity. A looking-glass was brought forward, with this inscription:—"Your 'Government' (has been) bright as this mirror." Next came a shining brazen vase, filled with pure water, to represent the "pure administration of justice." Next a large porcelain jar, filled with fragrant flowers, bearing an inscription which conveyed the prayers that long life and all its attendant blessings might be the Governor's privilege. Sir John addressed the deputation, expressing the great delight he felt at witnessing and having been allowed efficiently to co-operate in the spread of knowledge among the Chinese inhabitants—at the vast increase in the number of schools and scholars

—and the constantly growing demands upon the public purse for the extension of popular education. The deputation, which presented their mementos in the name of the "literati and the people," said they were gratified for what had been done, and assured the Governor that after his departure nothing should be wanting on their parts to extend the benefit of instruction through the Government schools, which are now established in every part of the colony. The native local authorities also presented a beautiful scarlet silk scroll, with an inscription in large velvet characters, betokening the "eternal memory of a virtuous administration," and a flattering address on white silk, bearing the seals of all the Chinese commercial firms in the colony. The addresses and presents were borne on gilded open sedan chairs to the portico of the official residence of the Governor.

The Surrey Archaeological Society held their Annual Meeting on Tuesday last, at Richmond. The most important feature was an extensive and well-arranged temporary museum in the Cavalry College Lecture-Room. The various objects of interest were explained to visitors by Mr. W. H. Hart and Mr. Henry Bohn. Mr. Daniel Tyssen contributed an interesting series of casts and rubbings of marks and arms from various English church-bells, and also an iron stand for an hour-glass, bearing date 1693, and the initials R.M., which stood formerly on the pulpit of Hackney Church. Numerous deeds and charters, including an elaborate pedigree of the family of Dilke of Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire, were exhibited by Mr. J. J. Howard. The principal feature of the collection was a series of autographs contributed by Mr. R. Cole, and well arranged in numerous frames under glass. Among them were twenty-one Royal autographs, letters by Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, William Cowper the Poet, Lord Chesterfield, Flora McDonald, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Cromwell, General Monk, G. F. Handel; together with deeds bearing signatures of Raleigh, Lord William Russell, Sir Kenelm Digby, Catesby, Marlborough, Horne Tooke, and General Wolfe. The unique signature of Thomas Otway appears on a letter of attorney, with E. G., the initials of "Ellinor Gwyn," and dated 1680. A fine specimen of German book-binding, dated on the border of the cover 1470, was exhibited by Mr. Bohn. An interesting little statue, painted and gilt, of St. John Nepomuck, with his foot on a bridge, was contributed by Mr. Spence, from the late collection of Sir Gordon Bremer. A beautiful small ivory standing Madonna and Child, inscribed "in Locarno," but quite Spanish in character, belonged to Mr. Bohn, who likewise contributed a remarkable ivory carving, with Saxon attitudes, but not corresponding execution, representing the Ascension. The walls of the apartment were decorated with numerous rubbings of church brasses, and one actual brass of three skeletons, as "les trois Morts," from Weybridge, attracted considerable attention. A large funeral vase, with numerous receptacles for unguents, and a perforated vase in the centre to receive fuel for warming them, discovered at Milo, was contributed by Mr. Christie. Numerous remains from Wroxeter, and various Greek and Etruscan vases, were exhibited by Mr. Wright and others. An extensive series of tapestry, wrought at Mortlake in the neighbourhood, from the compositions of Raphael, deserved attention. In the morning, the Members assembled in the parish school-room, for purposes of general business and to hear papers read by Mr. J. W. Flower 'On the Family of Cobham, of Lingfield, Surrey,'—by Mr. Chapman 'On the Antiquities of Surrey,' and 'Notes from Parish Registers,' by Mr. W. H. Hart. The latter gentleman, by a happy system of generalizing his subject, contrasted it with the prosy nature of the first-read paper. The Members adjourned to the church, interesting chiefly to the eye by tablets to James Thomson, and to Edmund Kean and Mrs. Flaxman,—and then assembled, at 3 o'clock, in the Museum, where Mr. Wright gave a very interesting report or lecture upon the most recent excavations at Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium. The brilliant day was closed with a "cold collation," at the Castle Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Abinger.

A magnificent manuscript on Hawking and Hunting, in the Latin language, and written by Antonius de Lampugnano, in 1459, upon vellum, adorned with exquisite illuminations, and executed, it is said, for Francesco Sforza, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, amongst other valuable books from the late Mr. Broderip's library, for 155*l.*, and was purchased by Mr. Boone, of Bond Street.

The Irish Rolls Court has been again occupied with the Copyright question. This second case also concerns the photographers. Messrs. Hamilton & Bewley, it would appear, have been taking copies by the process of photography of several prints published by Mr. E. Gambart, of London, namely, 'The Departure, Second Class,' 'The Return, First Class,' 'The Schule Scaling,' 'The Horse Fair in Paris,' (Rosa Bonheur), and 'It is I, be not Afraid.'—Mr. Brewster, Q.C. applied on Tuesday last for an injunction to restrain them. He was proceeding to state the facts of the case, when he was interrupted by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., who said he did not intend to oppose the motion, as he was satisfied it was one in which an injunction would be granted.—The Master of the Rolls said it was only necessary to have heard the notice of motion which Mr. Brewster had read, to feel satisfied that the injunction ought to be granted in this case. The only question which could be disputed by the respondents was this—whether the petitioners were the owners and proprietors of the several copyrights in the pictures stated in the petition. If this fact were so, and it appeared to be conceded by Mr. Sullivan, then it was plain that the respondents had no right to take photographs or other copies of these pictures for the purpose of selling them for their own benefit.—Mr. Purcell said it was right on behalf of the respondents, Messrs. Bewley & Evans, to state that they were quite ignorant that these pictures were the property of the petitioner, or that they were acting illegally in taking copies of them. The very moment they became aware of the fact they at once desisted, and expressed their regret for what they had done.—The Master of the Rolls said he had lately had occasion to look at the cases and authorities, which he had then before him, and no doubt could be entertained as to the illegality of the act. But the alleged ignorance of the respondents afforded no excuse. They knew they were appropriating for their own benefit the property of their neighbour. It was absurd to say that they thought they were justified in doing so. A man who picked a gentleman's pocket might as well say that he did not know the act was contrary to law, and that he desisted when he became convinced of the fact. No one had a right to appropriate to his own use the property of another, and literary or artistic property was just as valuable as any other species of property, and equally under the protection of the law.

Mrs. Mair, a granddaughter of Mrs. Siddons, will give readings from three of Shakspeare's plays between the 11th and 18th of July, at Long's Hotel, Clifford Street, Bond Street. At the invitation of Lady Noel Byron, a small party of private friends attended the reading of 'Macbeth' during the present week.

Mr. Cowper has obtained a return of all letters and memorials addressed to the Committee of Council on Education, or the Trustees of the National Gallery, with reference to the admission of the public in the evening to the Turner and Vernon galleries of pictures, and of the answers thereto. In applying to the House of Commons for these returns he said, "The Turner and Vernon pictures are now placed in rooms in which no provision is made for their being exhibited by artificial light, and he wished therefore, in the interest of the public, to call attention to the subject. A moment's reflection would show that a picture-gallery, to be serviceable for the extension of education in Art among the people must be seen in the evening. No less than 300,000 persons had visited the Sheepshanks collection in the evenings, and this would show the interest which working-men and those who are employed during the day take in such exhibitions. Persons who come to London on business generally find their day occupied, and they would be glad to go to a picture-

gallery in the evening, instead of having recourse to less instructive amusements, and the working-classes are almost virtually excluded from our galleries by the present arrangement." The House gave leave to print the correspondence without discussion.

Mr. T. Beaven Rake adds a note on our review of Dean Trench:—"In your review of 'The Select Glossary' I find this remark—'If the Dean is correct, as he no doubt is, in deriving "secure" from *sine curd*, we cannot but be surprised at his failing to detect that "sincere" is from *sine cerd*.' A reference to page 197 of 'Trench on the Study of Words,' 3rd edition, will show that the Dean has not failed to detect this derivation, for he there says that—"Sincere" may be, I will not say that it is, without *wa* (*sine cerd*), as the best and finest honey should be.—My object in directing attention to this circumstance is to show that the apparent omission in 'The Select Glossary' is really only a non-repetition from 'The Study of Words'."

Mr. W. W. Saunders, according to his annual custom, invited a party of entomologists to meet the President and Council of the Entomological Society at dinner, at the White Hart, at Reigate, on Wednesday last. More than fifty gentlemen responded to his invitation. Most of them assembled early in the morning, and accompanied their host on an entomological excursion in the neighbourhood.

The obituary of this week includes the name of the ex-Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev. Dr. Maltby, who, about three years ago, resigned the see over which he had presided just twenty years, and withdrew into private life on an annuity of 4,500*l.* He had previously held the Bishopric of Chichester during five years. Dr. Maltby's connexion with literature was but slight. He published some sermons, and edited Morell's 'Lexicon Græco-Proslodiacum.' At the time of his death, on Sunday last, he was in his 90th year, and about two-thirds of his long life was spent in the service of the Church, or of that party in it designated by the term "Evangelical."

The Société Impériale de Médecine, Chirurgie, et Pharmacie offers prizes of 300 francs for the best essays 'On the Value of Caustics in Treatment for Cancer,' and 'On the Influence of Cultivation on Vegetables used for Medical Purposes.' The essays for the first subject to be delivered on or before the 1st of January 1860, and for the second, on or before January 1861.

On the 20th of June Hans Michelsen, the oldest and most eminent of the sculptors of Norway, died, at Christiania, at the age of seventy. When Thorvaldsen had presented the Cathedral of Dronheim with a cast of his statue of Christ, Michelsen was ordered by King Karl Johann to execute statues of the Twelve Apostles for the same church. This was the most important work of his life. Afterwards, by order of King Oscar, he executed four old Norwegian kings for Oscar Hall, besides busts of Holberg, Peter Colbjørnsen and others. Michelsen was a man of considerable talent, but his artistic education and development began at too late a period of his life, and he was recalled from Rome too early. In his old age he lived in retirement, being, although of a humorous turn of mind, not easily accessible.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling. Catalogues, One Shilling. JOHN PRESIDENT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dunk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dunk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 5*s.* JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 130, Pall Mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, the WORKS OF DAVID COX.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* each. From Ten till Six.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by Frederic E. Church, Painter of the Great Falls, Niagara, is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, at the GILMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street.—Admission, the Shilling.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—The magnificent Exhibitions at this Unrivalled Institution, for which, until the present management, the sum of 4*s.* 6*d.* was demanded as the entrance fee, are now, with the Varied Novelties for the Present Season, consisting of Musical Entertainments, Dissolving Views, Magic and Mystery, Marvels of Clairvoyance, the gigantic and beautiful Dioramas of Paris, Lisbon, and London, &c., to be seen any Morning, from Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to half-past Ten, for One Shilling; Children under 10 years, Sixpence.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, top of the Haymarket (open for Gentlemen only).—Dr. Kahn will deliver Lectures daily, at Three and half-past Eight, at his unrivalled and original Museum, on important and interesting topics in connection with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Lectures, &c., free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the Author, 17, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 88, OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre.—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for GENTLEMEN ONLY, from Eleven A.M. till Ten P.M. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by Semiotic Apparatus, and the most superb Collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the world; also extraordinary natural wonders and curiosities.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, Free.—"A really splendid collection."

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 10.—Rev. R. Main, President, in the chair.—Rev. Dr. Booth, C. George, Esq., F. H. Elliott, Esq., T. Cooke, Esq., Rev. F. Redford and J. E. Richard, Esq., were elected Fellows.—'Occultation of Saturn by the Moon on the 8th of May, as observed at the Cambridge Observatory,' by Prof. Challis.—'On the Present State of the Controversy respecting the Amount of the Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion,' by the Rev. R. Main, President.—'Results of Observations of Small Planets, made with the Transit Circle at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the month of May, 1859,' by the Astronomer Royal.—'Occultation of Saturn, as observed at Hartwell on the 8th of May, 1859,' by Norman Pogson, Esq.—'Occultation of Saturn by the Moon, on the 8th of May, 1859,' observed by F. Morton, Esq., at Wrotesley Observatory.—'On the Successive Illuminations of the Lunar Crater Geminus,' by W. R. Birt, Esq.—'Description of Various Processes made use of for Finding out the Configuration of Optical Surfaces,' by M. Léon Foucault.—'On a New Method of Clearing Lunsars,' by Lieut.-Col. R. Shortrede.—'Note on the recent Occultation of Saturn by the Moon, and on Experiments for ascertaining the Polarization of the Moon's Light,' by Prof. Secchi.—'On the Deduction of the Latitude from Transits over the Prime Vertical,' and 'On a Method of Determining the Latitude by Transits,' by Capt. J. F. Tennant, B.E.—'Note on ν Scorpii,' by Capt. Noble.

CHEMICAL.—June 16.—Prof. Brodie, President, in the chair.—Messrs. G. Griffith, T. Bloxam, and T. Fogg were elected Fellows; and Messrs. J. Hooker, G. R. Prosser, and W. Oppenheim, Associates. Dr. Williamson read a paper 'On Gas Analysis.' He explained his original instrument, by the use of which all calculations for changes of temperature and pressure were rendered unnecessary. He had now so far elaborated his apparatus as to allow of the absorption of the gas by liquid re-agents, and of its measurement at two considerably removed pressures.—Prof. Brodie read a paper 'On the Combination of Potassium with Carbonic Oxide.' At one stage of the process, the absorptive action was sufficiently intense to sustain a column of 20 inches of mercury. The resulting compound had a composition represented by the formula $K_2C_2O_4$.—Mr. J. J. Griffin described a new gas-burner, by means of which he was able to melt several ounces of copper, or cast-iron, in ten minutes.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 20.—H. B. Jones, M.D., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Colours of Shooting Stars and Meteors,' by J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D.

May 27.—The Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair.—'On the Ossiferous Caverns and Fissures of Devonshire,' by W. Pengelly, Esq.

June 17.—The Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair.—'On Phosphorescence, Fluorescence, &c.,' by Prof. Faraday. The agent understood by the

word "light," presents phenomena so varied in kind, and is excited to sensible action by such different causes, acting apparently by methods differing greatly in their physical nature, that it excites the hopes of the philosopher much in relation to the connexion which exists between all the physical forces, and the expectation that that connexion may be greatly developed by its means. This consideration, with the great advance in the experimental part of the subject which has recently been made by E. Becquerel, were the determining causes of the production of this subject before the Members of the Royal Institution on the present occasion. The well-known effect of light in radiating from a centre, and rendering bodies visible which are not so of themselves, as long as the emission of rays was continual—the general nature of the undulatory view, and the fact that the mathematical theory of these assumed undulations was the same with that of the undulation of sound, and of any undulations occurring in elastic bodies, were referred to as a starting position. Limited to this effect of light it was observed that the illuminated body was luminous only whilst receiving the rays or undulations. But superadded occasionally to this effect is one known as *phosphorescence*, which is especially evident when the sun is employed as the source of light. Thus, if a calcined oyster-shell, a piece of white paper, or even the hand, be exposed to the sun's rays, and then instantly placed before the eyes in a perfectly dark room, they are seen to be visible after the light has ceased to fall on them. There is a further philosophical difference, which may be thus stated: if a piece of white oyster-shell be placed in the spectrum rays issuing from a prism, the parts will, as to illumination, appear red, or green, or blue, as they come under the red, green, or blue rays; whereas if the phosphorescent effect be observed, *i.e.*, that effect remaining after the illuminating rays are gone, the light will either be white, or of a tint not depending upon the colour of the ray producing it, but upon the nature of the substance itself, and the same for all the rays. The ray which comes to the eye in an ordinary case of visibility, may be considered as that which, emanating from the luminous body, has impinged upon the substance seen, and has been deflected into a new course, namely, towards the eye; it may be considered as the same ray, both before and after it has met with the visible body. But the light of phosphorescence cannot be so considered, inasmuch as time is introduced; for the body is visible for a time sensibly after it has been illuminated, which time in some cases rises up to minutes, and perhaps hours. This condition connects these phosphorescent bodies with those which phosphoresce by heat, as apatite and fluor-spar; for when these are made to glow intensely by a heat far below redness, it is evident that they have acquired a state which has enabled them for a time to become original sources of light, just as the other phosphorescent bodies have by exposure to light acquired a like state. And then again there is this further fact, that as the fluor-spar, which has been heated, does not phosphoresce a second time when reheated, still it may be restored to its first state by passing the repeated discharge of the electric spark over it, as Pearsall has shown. Then follows on (in the addition of effect to effect) the phenomena of *fluorescence*, and the fine contributions to our knowledge of this part of light by Stokes. If a fluorescent body, as uranium glass, or a solution of sulphate of quinine, or decoction of horse-chestnut bark, are exposed to diffuse daylight, they are illuminated, not merely abundantly but peculiarly, for they appear to have a glow of their own; and this glow does not extend to all parts of the bodies, but is limited to the parts where the rays first enter the substances. Some feeble flames, as that of hydrogen, can produce this glow to a considerable degree. If a deep blue glass be held between the body and the rays of the sun, or of the electric lamp, it seems even to increase the effect; not that it does so in reality, but that it stops very many of the luminous rays, yet let the rays producing this effect pass through. By using the solar or electric spectrum, we learn that the most effectual rays are in most cases not the luminous ones, but are in the dark part of the spectrum; and so the fluorescence

appears to be a luminous condition of the substance, produced by dark rays which are stopped or consumed in the act of rendering the fluorescent body luminous: so they produce this effect only at the first or entry surface, the passing ray, though the light goes onward, being unable to produce the effect again; and this effect exists only whilst the competent ray is falling on to the body, for it disappears the instant the fluorescent substance is taken out of the light, or the light shut off from it. When E. Becquerel attacked this subject he enlarged it in every direction. First of all, he prepared most powerful phosphori; these being chiefly sulphurets of the alkaline earths, strontia, baryta, lime. By treatment and selection he obtained them so that they would emit a special colour: thus, seven different tubes might contain preparations which, exposed to the sun, or diffused day-light, or the electric light, should yield the seven rays of the spectrum. The light emitted generally possessed a lower degree of refrangibility than the ray causing the phosphorescence; but in some instances he was able to raise the refrangible character of the ray emitted to that of the exciting ray. By taking a given preparation, and raising it to different temperatures, he caused it to give out different coloured rays by the single action of one common ray; this variation in power returning to a common degree as the temperatures of the phosphori became the same in all. He showed that time was occupied in the elevation of the phosphorescent state by the ray; and also that time was concerned in various degrees during the emission of the phosphorescent ray: that this time, which in many cases was long, might be affected, being shortened by the action of heat, and then the brilliancy of the phosphorescence for the shortened time was increased. He showed the special relation of the different phosphori to the different rays of the spectrum, pointing out where the maximum effect occurred; also that there were the equivalents of dark bands, *i.e.* bands in the spectrum, where little or no phosphorescence was produced. These phosphori were many of them highly fluorescent. Thus, if one of them was exposed to the strong voltaic light, and then placed in the dark, it was seen to be brilliantly luminous, gradually sinking in brightness, and ultimately fading away altogether: but if it were held in the rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum (the more luminous rays being shut off) it was again seen to be beautifully luminous, but that state disappeared the instant it was removed from the ray. Now this is fluorescence, and the same body seemed to be both phosphorescent and fluorescent. Considering this matter, and all the circumstances regarding time, Becquerel was led to believe that these two luminous conditions differed essentially only in the time during which the state excited by the exposure to light continued; that a body being really phosphorescent, but whose state fell instantly, was fluorescent, giving out its light while the exciting ray continued to fall on it, and during that time only; and that a phosphorescent was only a more sluggish body, which continued to shine after the exciting ray was withdrawn. To investigate this point he invented the *phosphoscope*: an apparatus which may vary in its particular construction, but in which discs or other surfaces illuminated by the sun or an electric lamp might, by revolution, be rapidly placed before the eye in a dark chamber, and so be regarded in the shortest possible space of time after their illumination. By such an apparatus Becquerel showed that all the fluorescent bodies were really phosphorescent; but that the emission of light endured only for a very short time. An extensive series of experimental illustrations upon the foregoing points was made with fine specimens of phosphori, for which the speaker was indebted to M. Becquerel himself. The phosphoscope employed consisted of a cylinder of wood, one inch in diameter and seven inches long, placed in the angle of a black box with the electric lamp inside, so that three-fourths of the cylinder were external, and in the dark chamber where the audience sat, and one fourth was within the box, and in the full power of the voltaic light. By proper mechanical arrangements this cylinder could be revolved, and the part which was at one instant within, rapidly

brought to the outside, and observed by the audience. As the cylinder could be made to revolve 300 times in a second, and as the twentieth part of a revolution was enough to bring a sufficient portion of the cylinder to the outside, it is evident that a phosphorescent effect which would last only the 1-3000th or even the 1-8000th of a second might be made apparent. All escape of light between the moving cylinder and the box was prevented by the use of properly attached black velvet. The cylinder was first supplied with a surface of Becquerel's phosphori. The effect here was, that when by rotation the part illuminated was brought outside the box it was found phosphorescent. If the cylinder continued to rotate it appeared equally luminous all over, and when the rotation ceased, or the lamp was extinguished, the light gradually sank as the phosphorescence fell. Then a cylinder having a surface of quinine or esculin was put into the apparatus. Whilst the cylinder was still it was dark outside; but when revolving with moderate velocity it became luminous outside, ceasing to be so the moment the revolution stopped. Here the fluorescence was evidently shown to occupy time: indeed, the full time of a revolution: and taking advantage of that, the self-shining of the body was separated from its illumination within, and the fluorescence made to assume the character of phosphorescence. Another cylinder was covered with crystals of nitrate of uranium, a hot saturated solution having been applied over it with a fine brush. The result was beautiful. A moderate degree of revolution brought no light out of the box; but with increased motion it began to appear at the edge. As the rapidity became greater, the light spread over the cylinder, but it could not be carried over the whole of its surface. It issued as a band of light where the moving cylinder left the edge of the box, diminishing in intensity as it went on, and looking like a bright flame, wrapping round half the cylinder. When the direction of revolution was reversed, this flame issued from the other side; and when the motion of the cylinder was stopped, all the phenomena of fluorescence or phosphorescence disappeared at once. The wonderfully rapid manner in which the nitrate of uranium received the action of the light within the box, and threw off its phosphorescence outside, was beautifully shown. The electric light, even when the discharge is in rarefied media, or as a feeble brush, emits a great abundance of those rays, which produce the phenomena of fluorescence; but then if these rays have to pass through common glass they are cut off, being absorbed and destroyed even when they are not expended in producing fluorescence or phosphorescence. Arrangements can however be made in which the advantageous circumstances can be turned to good account with such bodies as Becquerel's phosphori or uranium glass. If these be enclosed within glass tubes, having platinum wires at the extremities, and which are also exhausted of air and hermetically sealed, then the discharges of a Ruhmkorff coil can be continually sent over the phosphori, and the effects both fluorescent and phosphorescent be beautifully shown. The first or immediate light of the body is often of one colour, whilst on the cessation of the discharge the second or deferred light is of another; and many variations of the effects can be produced. In connexion with rarefied media it may be remarked, that some of the tubes by Geissler and others have been observed to have their rarefied atmospheres phosphorescent, glowing with light for a moment or two after the discharge through them was suspended. Since then Becquerel has observed that oxygen is rendered phosphorescent, *i.e.* that it presents a persistent effect of light, when electric discharges are passed through it. I have several times had occasion to observe that a flash of lightning, when seen as a linear discharge, left the luminous trace of its form on the clouds, enduring for a sensible time after the lightning was gone. I strictly verified this fact in June, 1857, recording it in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and referred it to the phosphorescence of the cloud. I have no doubt that that is the true explanation. Other phenomena, having relation to fluorescence and phosphorescence, as the difference in the light of oxygen and hydrogen exploded

in glass globes, or in the air, were referred to, with the expression of strong hopes, that Becquerel's additions to that branch of science would greatly explain and extend them.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—An interesting landscape, called 'The Heart of the Andes,' by Mr. Church, an American painter, is to be seen at the German Gallery, New Bond Street. The wide wooded plain, intersected by a stream, at the foot of a range of huge mountains, one of which mingles its snow with the sky, offers little in its broad features distinguishing its romance from that of the finest Swiss scenery,—vastness of scale only being brought home to us by comparison. The air, too, might belong to a more northern district. The sky has no sapphire-tint deeper than ours,—clouds hang upon the blue, and a steam gathers round the margin of the water, as may be seen any autumn day in the heart, not only of South America, but of South Wales. The foreground details of flowering shrub and tree-fern, and those strangling *lianas*, which, with serpent-litheness, interlace tree and tree, are touched with excellent minuteness and spirit, and without Pre-Raphaelite dryness. Richer no study of details could be, yet the details do not distract the eye; while they tell us how far from our own dog-roses we are. The central part of the landscape, though carefully painted, has a heaviness and timidity hardly in concord with the capital side-scenery of the foreground. More air, too, we cannot but fancy, might have been given to the distance; but the picture, whether as transcript or as work of Art (we have not yet agreed to accept the first as implying the second), does credit to the rising school of Transatlantic painters, and is well worth a visit.

Last week the collection of ancient and modern pictures, originally formed by the Hon. General Phipps, and afterwards the property of the late Hon. Edmund Phipps, was, by order of the executors, disposed of by Messrs. Christie & Manson. The principal specimens brought high rates. Giorgione: A Female Head, 115 guineas (the Marquis of Lansdowne).—David Teniers: a Smoker sitting at a Table, and two other figures, 99 guineas (Vanbyek).—Elsheimer: Tobit and the Angel, the picture engraved by Count Goudt, formerly in the collection of Mr. Watson Taylor, 155 guineas (Farrer).—Canaletto: View of the Dogana at Venice, from St. Mark's Quay, with figures and boats, with the companion,—View of St. Giorgio, Maggiore, 291 guineas (Gambart).—Watteau: a Conversational Champêtre, 100 guineas (Farrer).—Watteau: the companion picture, 97 guineas (Anthony).—Canaletto: View of the Thames from the Adelphi Terrace, 1411. (Webb).—De Hooche: Interior of an Apartment, 169 guineas.—Van der Neer: a River Scene, 200 guineas (Farrer).—Jan Steen: The Music-Lesson, cabinet size, 215 guineas (Mawson).—Van der Capella: a sea-piece, 170 guineas (Farrer).—Emanuel de Witte: Interior of a Church, with a Congregation, 150 guineas (James).—David Teniers: Interior of the Picture Gallery of the Archduke Leopold of Austria, 260 guineas (James).—Leslie, R.A.: Gil Blas and the Actress, 138 guineas (Marquis of Lansdowne).—G. S. Newton, R.A.: The Gentle Student, 200 guineas (Mawson).—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Portrait of the Earl of Harrington, 118 guineas (Lord Stanhope).—Sir David Wilkie, R.A.: Sportsmen repose, containing portraits of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Lady L. C. Phipps, 383 guineas (the Marquis of Hertford).—D. Roberts, R.A.: Interior of a Cathedral, 102 guineas (Rhodes).—W. Collins, R.A.: The Boat-builders, a group of figures on the beach, 220 guineas (Jones).—Bonington: The Widow and Child, 180 guineas (Mawson).—Sir David Wilkie, R.A.: Portrait of Lady Mary Fitzgerald, 195 guineas (James).—Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.: a Highlander and his Daughter, 815 guineas (Mawson)—understood to be for the Marquis of Hertford).—Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A., 1830: a Distant View of Dort, 270 guineas (Jones).—

Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., 1832: Count d'Orsay's Dog, 505 guineas (Poole).—Hogarth: an Interior, containing portraits of Mr. Dudley Woodbridge and Capt. Holland, seated at a table in a library, 2351. (Agnew).—Sir Joshua Reynolds: his own portrait, 212 guineas (Farrer).—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Portrait of Mrs. Neebitt; secured for the Marquis of Hertford, by Mr. Mawson, at the price of 600 guineas.—Sir Joshua Reynolds: Contemplation, portrait of Mrs. Robinson, 800 guineas (Mr. Mawson, for the Marquis of Hertford).—The sale realized 9,2551.

"The likenesses of their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Two Sicilies," a note from Naples tells us, "have been exhibited liberally in all the shop-windows of the Two Sicilies. As works of Art it is impossible to praise them. The police, however, have been making every effort to force a sale for them. They have sent copies to private persons and hotel-keepers, offering them for sale, and when the hint was not taken, sending for those who refused to appear at the Commissariat. This is diffusing a love for the Fine Arts with a vengeance. I cannot give you a single notice of any work that has issued from the press for months, aye for years, of any importance; yet Naples is not deficient in men of talent or in men who can think and write. How can there be a literature in a country where, for eleven years, thousands and tens of thousands of persons have been unable to obtain collegiate degrees; that is to say, where education has been discouraged? Many still remain subject to the same pains and penalties; for the narrow amnesty which has just issued only permits those who were under the surveillance of the police for offences committed in 1848 and 1849 to enter into their civil rights. Those who were placed in the category of the suspects for offences committed between 1849 and 1859 are still at the disposal of the police,—are still denied passports,—are still excluded from public offices,—are still prohibited from obtaining degrees. It is a good priestly policy which is pursued here, and if it be persevered in a little longer the dynasty of the Bourbons may boast, if it chooses, that it has brutalized a nation. I said that tens of thousands of persons have for eleven years been socially degraded and disabled from following amongst other pursuits the learned professions; I spoke within limits. The Prime Minister of this country himself speaks of 100,000 families who have been in that position. A Decree professes to relieve them—but words are not acts in this country, and we have yet to see if it will be put in operation."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE CONCERT.—Beethoven's Posthumous Rondo; Charles Mayer's Concerto; Mozart's Duet (Two Pianofortes), will be performed. Prosser and Sons, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 13, at Two o'clock, Hanover Square Rooms.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., Reserved. 3s., Beaumont Street, Marylebone.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family.—A GRAND CONCERT, for the benefit of the Institution, by the Associates, the former and the present Pupils of the Royal Academy, will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on TUESDAY, July 12, at Two o'clock.—Tickets for the Directors' Box, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Stalls, 7s.; Family Tickets, to admit Four, 31s.; to be obtained at the principal Music Warehouses, and at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

St. MARTIN'S HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 13, at Eight, under the Direction of Mr. John Hullah. Artists: Miss Banks, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Martin, Miss Bradshaw, Miss Palmer; Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Miss F. Howell. Violin, Mr. Carrodus Cello, Mr. George Collins. Organ, Mr. Hopkins.—Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO IN LONDON. Open EVERY NIGHT at Eight; the usual DAY REPRESENTATION EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.—Dress Stalls, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, and at the Hall.

UNIFORM MUSICAL PITCH.

Sir J. F. W. Herschel has addressed the following important letter on the present discussion on Musical Pitch to Dr. Whewell, Chairman of the Musical Pitch Committee at the Society of Arts:—

"Collingwood, June 14.

"Sir,—I regret that it was not possible for me to attend the meeting of the Society of Arts on the subject of a fixed musical pitch or diapason;

but understanding, from the reported proceedings of the meeting (as, indeed, might have been reasonably expected) that a Committee has been formed to consider the subject more deliberately than could be done in a general meeting, I beg leave to offer my opinion in the form of a letter.

The subject is extremely simple in itself. All are agreed that the present pitch is inconveniently high and must be lowered. All are desirous that when once lowered it should be kept from rising again, to which there is a continual tendency, arising from a distinct natural cause inherent in the nature of harmony, viz., the excess (amounting to about eleven vibrations in ten thousand) of a perfect fifth over seven-twelfths of an octave, which has to be constantly contended against in upward modulations, whenever violins or voices are not kept in check by fixed instruments. But perhaps all are not aware that the evil of fine ancient vocal compositions having thus been rendered impracticable to singers in their original normal key is a very great one, inasmuch as transposition to a lower normal key involves the sacrifice of the adaptation of the peculiar character of the key (a character intended and felt by the composer), and the substitution of a totally different incidence of the temperament on the series of notes in the scale, and goes, therefore, to mar the intended effect and injure the composition, as much as an ill-chosen tone of varnish would damage the effect of a fine Titian.

"Since, however, all are agreed that the pitch must be lowered, the only remaining question is, how much? Now, if there were any prospect that this operation which has now to be performed, and which our French neighbours consider themselves to have performed, could be repeated some twenty years hence, I should be disposed to acquiesce, for the mere sake of acquiescence, in the conclusion they have come to, viz., to fix A (for the present) at 870 vibrations per second, which is equivalent to fixing c at 522, looking forward to a future step in the same direction which should bring it to 512; there to remain henceforward invariable. Such a c, being the ninth octave of a fundamental note corresponding to one vibration per second, has a claim to universal reception on the score of intrinsic simplicity, convenience of memory, and reference to a natural unit, so strong that I am amazed at the French not having been the foremost to recognize and adopt it, when it is remembered that their boasted unit of length, the metre, is based on the subdivisions of a natural unit of space, just as the second (a universally used aliquot of the day) is of time; the one on the linear dimensions, the other on the time of rotation of the earth.

"But as there is not the least chance that the present move will be otherwise than final, I confess myself disposed in this matter to be more French than the French themselves; to act once for all; to adopt the c of 512 vibrations, and so to carry out this as part and parcel of a complete natural metrical system, which would recommend itself to all nations on its own merits, while possessing the additional and not inferior merit of meeting more fully than the half-measure proposed, the wishes of the singer, and the requirements of that most perfect and charming (because most naturally affecting the feelings) of all instruments, the female voice: which I consider, in any discussion of the kind, ought to be held paramount to any possible claim on the part of wood, brass, wire, or catgut. It is clearly the interest of any lover of music that the pitch should be such as can be maintained by a vocalist, not merely in her highest vigour of youth, but up to an age when the voice, though still perfect, and, in fact, improved and mellowed by time and practice, is yet unable, without painful effort, to reach the extreme elevation it could accomplish without difficulty at an earlier period.

"If a change be made, I do not believe the instrument-makers would find their interests at all more or less affected whether the pitch were lowered to, and permanently fixed at, 522 or 512. In either case, they would stand disembarassed at once and for ever of the necessity of consulting the varying convenience and caprice of their customers in different places, and it must (assuredly

it ought) to be to them a matter of perfect indifference what the requirements of the public in that respect may be. As to what is alleged of the superior brilliancy and 'sonority' of instruments pitched a comma or two higher than others, I regard it as mere professional jargon, unworthy of the slightest consideration.

"I will add only one further remark. The 512 c is independent of any standard of length or of the velocity of sound. It has nothing to do (as seems to have been assumed in one of the letters read to the meeting) with 32 feet as the length of an organ pipe, supposed (but very erroneously) to yield its fourth lower octave. If we would introduce extraneous considerations of this kind, we might take as a fundamental unit, on the French metrical system, a wave-length of one metre, or its binary multiples or submultiples. This would give (taking the velocity of sound in dry air at the freezing temperature at 1,090 feet) an E of 604.4 vibrations for the nearest approach to the new French E, corresponding to an A (tuned as a fourth above it) of 886 vibrations, the difference between which and the French standard lies in the wrong direction, and which coincides exactly with the Bordeaux pitch, as stated in the reports of the French commission. Again, if we take the velocity of sound at the British standard temperature (62°) at 1,124 feet or 342.6 metres, we shall be led to an F of 685.2 vibrations, corresponding to an A of 856, and a C of 514, a very near approach indeed to our own proposed c.

"Or again, if we combine the British standard yard as a wave length, with a velocity of 1109.6 feet per second, corresponding to the mean temperature 49.27 Fahr. at Greenwich, so as to get a purely British fiducial note, we are led to an F sharp of 739.7 vibrations, corresponding to a C of 526, which, though nearly approximating to the French C, lies above it, and is on that account objectionable. As the origin of a musical system, moreover, it would be an anomaly to take as the fundamental (or, more properly, fiducial) note of the diatonic scale the sharpened fourth of its key-note. And a similar objection, *mutatis mutandis*, lies against both the former modes of derivation. Theoretically speaking, also, as the mean velocity of sound varies in different climates, all such modes of humouring or cooking a fundamental note into conformity with a predetermined result must be condemned.

"I am, &c., J. F. W. HERSCHEL."

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.—Neither the Dissolution, nor Handel, nor the War, so deadly to music abroad, appear fatally to have damaged the tuneful world of Opera at home. Drury Lane Theatre has been crowded nightly to see the pretty ways of Mdle. Piccolomini, and to hear the grand voice of Mdle. Tietjens;—the other *prime donne* (among them Miss Balfe) having been laid aside. In one respect the public is wise to take Time by the forelock,—since it is too evident that the German lady's "golden age" is rapidly passing.—No voice, were it twice as fine, twice as strong as hers was originally, will bear misuse, consequent on false production of the tone, without losing its quality. This is the case with Mdle. Tietjens; whose intonation, moreover, is no longer unimpeachable. When will singers learn that if they would sing long they must sing properly!—Either heard *per se*, or as taken in contrast with Signor Mongini, Signor Giuglini improves; while the third tenor, M. Belart, in 'La Figlia,' carries off the honours, by his singing, from the entertaining behaviour of the Siennese lady. This artist has not been "made enough of" by his managers.—As a brilliant tenor he is almost the best on the stage.

Now that Mr. Smith's subscription season is virtually over, we may ask how far he has fulfilled the following promise of his advertisement, already extracted in this journal as a curiosity:—"During the present season, of the following nine operas, five (at least) will be produced, viz., Verdi's grand opera, 'Macbeth,' for the first time in this country; Mercadante's opera, 'Il Giuramento,' lately performed with such *clat* at Paris; Rossini's opera, 'Guglielmo Tell'; Flotow's opera, 'Martha'; Rossini's opera, 'La Gazza Ladra,' with a powerful

cast; Mozart's opera, 'Nozze di Figaro'; Gluck's opera, 'Armida'; Verdi's opera, 'Les Vêpres Siciliennes'; and, should time permit, Petrella's new and successful opera of 'Ione'; Ossia, 'L'Ultimo Giorno di Pompei,' with new and extensive scenery and decorations." The above reminds us of that never-to-be-forgotten programme of an extinct opera-house, in which, besides four or five other novelties—a new work by M. Meyerbeer among the number—there was advertised the cast of Mendelssohn's coming 'Tempest,'—an opera which Mendelssohn had expressly refused to write. When will managers only announce that of which they are secure?—A series of twenty performances to come is announced at Drury Lane. Possibly during this some of the new operas promised may be produced.

That Covent Garden Theatre is prospering may be inferred from the encroachments of the stalls on the pit, which one move more will reduce to a bench and a half or thereabouts.—It is more strange than pleasant to notice the alterations already rendered expedient in amendment of the outlets and entrances to so costly a new building, —here taking the form of narrow supplementary staircases patched in—there, of doors broken: neither expedient affording much relief.—The Sprite who seems determined not to allow London one edifice which shall be handsome, convenient, and perfectly fit for the uses to which it will be put, has been there also! Let us now speak of what is to be heard.—'Don Giovanni' has drawn its traditional crowds. As usual, Signor Mario has, with practice, improved in his acting of the part, particularly in the last scene of the opera. Nothing more picturesque than his appearance ever was seen on the stage; but our feeling as regards his assumption of the character, with the musical transpositions involved, is what it was.—That the effect does not justify the temerity.—We like Madame Penco's *Zerlina* better than we had expected. Nature did not intend that she should play the part; but she sings some of Mozart's music with a steadiness and skill not to be overlooked by those who, like ourselves, have taken exceptions at other of her performances.—Mdle. Marai, on the other hand, who began with every good promise as a *seconda donna*, is going on so inaudibly that we cannot conceive her keeping her place in her theatre. A *piano* should be heard, not seen. In the *terzetto*, 'Ah taci,' *Elvira* sits duly at the window, but the *soprano* music is nowhere; and though the blank can be filled up by faith and recollection, we do not go to 'Don Giovanni' to enjoy the ingenuity of mnemonic exercises.—The orchestra is superb; here and there, however, in some of its entrances and replies *troppo sforzato* for the music of Mozart.—No composer requires more fullness, more fineness of effect, in rendering than he,—none so badly abides forcing.—We may speak another day of the appearance of Madame Penco in 'I Puritani,' which took place this day week.—A Correspondent of the *Gazette Musicale* (writing from London, but curiously ill-informed as to London matters) announces that Madame Cillag is engaged at the *Royal Italian Opera* for three years.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—M. Biletta's concert gave us an opportunity of hearing his drawing-room operetta 'Caught and Caged,' more than once mentioned in the *Athenæum*, yet only yesterday week tried for the first time in London. The music is like most of M. Biletta's—delicate, graceful,—with touches of a *finesse* and humour which are more frequently found among French than Italian composers. The story, though ingeniously managed by Mr. J. P. Simpson, seems to us to err on the side of complication—belonging to the "cloak and sword" school of modern French comic opera, in which, if one link is lost, it is hopeless henceforth to attempt to comprehend the mystery of the history acted. Too simple (no scandal against M. Scribe) a subject for opera cannot be; provided it includes one or two real situations. 'Nina,' 'La Sonnambula,' 'Leonora,' will be set and set again, so long as the world lasts.—The 'Duke d'Olonne' and 'The Crown Diamonds' not. None of the original singers were in the cast of 'Caught

and Caged,' save Mr. J. G. Patey, who pleased us greatly. He has a decided talent for comic opera;—speaks clearly without bombast, and humorously without coarseness,—while his singing is sufficient to its occupation.—Herr Reichardt did very well, considering that he had to fight his way through much difficult dialogue in a strange language.—Two nieces to Mr. G. Osborne appeared as the two ladies of the *operetta*. Though they were presented as amateurs, they stood in no need of such allowance as is generally granted to those on "the debateable land" of music.—One, in particular, is lively as a singer, and expressive as an actress. There ought to be more of these pleasant entertainments: since they are infinitely more amusing than ninety-nine out of the hundred miscellaneous concerts.

The Concert of *Herr Molique*, as one of the most valuable and valued of living artists, must be set by itself, because of its superior interest. He always gives us something to hear, out of the common way. This time, it was Herr Molique's first pianoforte trio (with its remarkable and original *scherzo* and *adagio* in one)—a clever violin duett of his composition, played with Herr Joachim; and a song written expressly for Mr. Santley, a good song to boot, extremely well sung.—The pianoforte part in the *Trio* was taken by Mdle. Anna Molique,—a young lady who only stands in need of more frequent appearances in public to stand in the very first rank of *pianistes*. She has execution to any quantity demanded; and only too much fire, which calls for a tempering and restraining hand. Her playing of Beethoven's thirty-two variations (how different, these, from Handel's *suites* of thirty-two and more variations—both in theme and treatment!) was good.

On Saturday *Herr Derfler* gave his *Matinée*; also Mr. John Thomas. The latter artist does credit to the dear old instrument of the Principality, both as a composer and as a player;—and judged wisely in associating with himself (seeing that his was a harp concert) that remarkable lady *Fraulein Mäner*. Such amicable rivalries are interesting and useful. Mr. Thomas was further assisted by Mdle. Artot, by Miss Lascelles (who shows signs of improvement), by M. Depret,—by that polished singer M. Jules Lefort—and by M. Mortier de Fontaine, who played one of Beethoven's late Pianoforte sonatas—the delicate one in a flat, Op. 110—rather too violently for our taste.

Thirty pieces—only thirty—of music, conducted by four conductors, were in the programme of Mr. Benedict's second concert, on Monday. Thirty remarks would fill a column—there is nothing, therefore, to be done, as the alternative, save to take tithe, and speak only of what was most remarkable. First and foremost, as a piece of singing, we must commemorate Signor Badiali as having given the bass song from the 'Stabat' of Signor Rossini, in the most masterly style possible. Then, as show-players, Miss A. Goddard and M. L. de Meyer, in a duett for two pianofortes by the latter, claim a line. Their playing was better than the music. Miss Anna Whitty made her first appearance under trying circumstances, being called out to sing a rather sickly duett from 'Les Vêpres' of Signor Verdi, with Signor Mongini, whose fixed idea is to emit the utmost amount of sound possible, without studying the interests of his music or the convenience of his partner. For the present, we can only say that Miss Whitty's voice appears agreeable and fairly trained,—and that she seemed to us superior to the best of the southern ladies from Drury Lane who figured at the concert. Mr. Santley was the next best man to Signor Badiali. Mr. Benedict's programme was further "starred" by the names of Madame Hayes, Mdle. Artot, and that tower of strength among violinists, Herr Joachim.

Besides the above, the week has included concerts by Mr. Osborne,—by Miss Elizabeth Philp (hitherto known as an amateur composer),—by Miss Spiller and Miss Clara Mackenzie in partnership, an *Italian Opera* Concert at the Crystal Palace. (where to-day Mr. H. Leslie's choir is to sing) and a meeting of the *Réunion des Arts*.—Yesterday a *Matinée* was given by Signor Pezze, whose violon-

cello is beginning to make its way at our concerts of chamber music, in conjunction with Signor *Gilardoni*, the redoubtable contra-basso.—*Henri Ketten*, the prodigy, has also given his concert.

STRAND.—A new piece, adapted by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, from 'La Marquise de Senneville,' was produced on Monday under the title of 'The School for Coquettes.' Miss Swanborough, the heroine coquette, made her re-appearance most richly attired as *Lady Amaranth*. Her admirer, *Sir Aubrey Glenmorris*, was personated by Mr. Parselle, and his poor deserted wife was nicely represented by Miss Oliver, whose dress also bespoke the opulent lady. *Lady Aubrey*, adopting the advice of *Lady Amaranth*, plays the coquette in order to win back her husband, and succeeds. She manages to attract to her service all the fops that swarm about the principal, with the exception of *Lord Arthur Bramble* (Mr. Swanborough), who pairs off ultimately with *Lady Amaranth*. The piece exactly suits the company, and was elegantly acted in what may be designated as the style of high comedy, much to the satisfaction of a fashionable audience, by whom at the fall of the curtain it was much applauded.

STANDARD.—The melodrama of 'The Black Doctor' was added on Monday to the bill,—but the tragedy of 'Medea' still continues to be acted every evening, and is likely to be so until the close of the dramatic season at this house.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A number of the *Working Men's College Magazine* has been sent to us, interesting as evidencing the depth and width and range which musical culture has taken in this country. A communication from Mr. Litchfield is printed, giving reasons for the preference of the system of musical training adopted in the said College. This is the "Tonic Sol-Fa Method," the promoters of which are without limit and misgiving in recommending themselves,—but seem (as we have, not long since, pointed out) unable to do so without decrying and cavilling at other methods. There is somewhat too much of "Prenez mon ours" in such eagerness to suit our ideas of what is wholesome and courteous in Art and Education,—something too much reminding us of the battles, wranglings, and assaults of the Logicians (with their *Cher-o-plast*, which now lives only in Lady Morgan's 'Florence Macarthy'), and their scheme of training a bunch of pianists at a time.—For ourselves, we are as far as ever from being convinced that it is easier to master two alphabets than one, in a case, moreover, when the first alphabet must be inevitably laid aside as utterly useless after the early stage of learning. Till a score printed like a table of logarithms can be read as promptly as one under the conditions of ordinary musical notation, we shall demur to the extra complication brought into musical teaching by the device of punctuated letters, which are afterwards to be translated into musical signs. There is nothing which is not simple to those who have pondered it; even General Thompson's "Enharmonic Organ," is to be learnt, he believes, in six lessons! Nor are we satisfied that the results described as so triumphant would bear examination better than, if so well as, those of methods more closely in accord with the forms accepted.—In all class-teaching of music, let it be borne in mind, there must be something of disappointment,—something of empiricism. The quick and the slow, the guesser and the plodder, the timid and the bold, cannot be brought forward at the same rate to the same point. There may be many a good reader at sight unready at playing and singing, because of his nervousness,—there may be many a student, who picks up what he knows one half by imitating his neighbours, deriving the other half from intuition. Time is the only test of every method, and to this the promoters of the scheme in question would do more wisely to trust, than to spend energy in commending themselves and decrying others.—Self-praise and controversy do not make a pleasant mixture.

The *Builder* gives a minute account of the organ

at the new show church of St. Margaret's—"Organs" perhaps should be the word: the instrument being divided into two halves, each complete in itself, placed at a considerable distance one from the other. The two organs in one contain upwards of sixty stops, including couplers. The instrument, built by Mr. Hill, is said to have been planned with a view to antiphonal effect—

"To effect the arrangement [says the *Builder*] was, however, attended with difficulties of no slight nature. The unprecedented distance of the organs apart necessitated a great amount of horizontal action, with its accompanying friction and inertia. This was, however, overcome by the use of a plan of suspending the trackers, and the use of the pneumatic lever, so that the south organ, though played on the north side, at a distance requiring 90 feet of vertical and horizontal action to a note, answers as promptly to the touch of the organist as that of the organ immediately behind him. Upwards of two miles of tracker are consumed in the action of the south organ, most of which traverses the vaults under the chancel, which receive, also, the wind trunks and stop action connecting that organ with the manuals. The pneumatic principle has been adopted also for drawing the stops of the latter organ, the great distance and consequent weight of the rods rendering the ordinary plan impracticable."

This seems merely a reproduction, in a new form, of the old plurality of organs, to be seen in some foreign churches; as, for instance, that of St. Antony, at Padua, where there were four organs at the four corners of the centre of the cross under the dome or lantern. There, however, a plurality of organists must also have been required: here we are told, on the same authority that—

"Though each organ has its individuality of tone, when combined the effect is one of perfect unity, so that it is not possible for an auditor in the body of the church to detect any disruption of the volume of sound."

—Such church-sumptuousness as this ought to lead to church-composition; and that that, though wrought on old principles, might be new in style, we have a proof in the service-music written for English Protestant worship by Mendelssohn.

The Commemoration festivities at Oxford began this day week by a miscellaneous concert, at which Miss Vinning, Mdlle. Finoli, Messrs. Wilbye Cooper and Allan Irving, were to appear; and, we are glad to see, two first-class instrumentalists, Herr Wieniawski and Miss Arabella Goddard. There was stately music at the chapels on Sunday; and on Monday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, the 'Lobgesang' was performed, with Madame Novello, Mrs. Hepworth, and Mr. Sims Reeves in the principal parts.

We read that Herr Marschner is about to retire from the post of *Kapellmeister* at Hanover, which he has filled during so many years.

The news from Paris is small, this week. M. Rota, the composer of ballets, has brought an action against the management of the *Grand Opéra*, for breach of engagement.—The composer at the *Académie des Beaux-Arts* who has this year carried off the grand prize, is M. Giraud. Honourable mention, too, was made of M. Paladilhe, whom we have named, in former years, as a prodigy from whom much was expected. A young tenor, M. Peschard, has been singing very well at one of the concerts of the *Conservatoire* in 'Le Comte Ory,'—no easy task, the part demanding accomplishment as well as voice. The opera by Prince Poniatowski, for the *Grand Opéra*, seems delayed, because not completed.—MM. Méry and Reyher have been improvising another "Victory" *Cantata*, which was executed in the state theatre.—Complimentary music of the same kind, by M. Cohen, has been produced at the *Théâtre Lyrique*,—and a *Cantata*, 'Solferino,' at the *Vaudeville Theatre*.—It is said that at or shortly after the re-opening of the *Théâtre Lyrique* in Paris (the management of which is not about to change), Madame Viardot will appear in Gluck's 'Orphée.' We hope that this will prove only the first revival of his five superb operas.

MISCELLANEA

Aid to Science Instruction.—The following minute has been recently passed by the Committee of Council on Education:—My Lords proceed to revise the minutes which have been passed in the Science and Art Department for the encouragement of scientific instruction among the industrial classes of this country who have already received primary education.—I. All former minutes relating to science or trade schools, and scientific class-

instruction, except those referring to navigation, public lectures, and the training of teachers (as hereafter appended), are hereby cancelled, and the following regulations are substituted in their place.

—II. The Science and Art Department will hereafter assist the industrial classes of this country in supplying themselves with instruction in the rudiments of—1. Practical and descriptive geometry, with mechanical and machine drawing, and building construction—2. Physics—3. Chemistry—4. Geology and Mineralogy (applied to mining)—5. Natural history—by augmentation grants in aid of salary to competent teachers, and by payments and prizes on successful results, and grants for apparatus, &c.—III. Any school or science class, either existing or about to be established, and duly approved by the Science and Art Department, may apply, through its managers, for a certificated teacher, or for the certification of any teacher, in any one or more of the above-named branches of science.—IV. Examinations for certificates of three grades of competency to teach any of the above-named sciences will be held annually by the department, in the last week of November, in the metropolis, as follows:—Nos. 1, 2, and 5, at South Kensington. No. 3, at the Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford Street. No. 4, at the School of Mines, Jermyn Street.—V. Annual grants in augmentation of salaries of teachers so certified to teach in any of the above-mentioned sciences, will be given as follows:—For the first grade of competency, 20*l.*; for the second, 15*l.*; for the third, 10*l.* Any teacher holding a certificate of competency to give primary instruction will receive, from the Science and Art Department, a sum equal to the augmentation grant which has been attached to such certificate, in addition to the grants above mentioned.—VI. Such grants will only be made while the teacher is giving instruction in a school or science class for the industrial classes, approved by the department.—VII. The Department will require that suitable premises shall be found and maintained at the cost of the locality where the school or class is held; that the names of ten students shall be entered whose fees for half a year shall have been paid in advance; and that the local managers shall guarantee, for the support of the schools and teachers, from fees or local funds, a sum at least equal to the grants so long as they shall be paid. If at any time neither fees of pupils nor local funds cover the requisite amount, it must be inferred that there is no demand for instruction in the above-named sciences, in that locality, which the Government is justified in aiding; and the assistance of the department will be withdrawn.—VIII. Every school or class having a certified teacher will be inspected and examined once a year by the Department, and the Queen's prizes of an honorary kind will be awarded to successful students.—IX. Payments will be made to the teacher on each first-class Queen's prize obtained by the student, 3*l.*, on each second class, 2*l.*, and on each third class, 1*l.*—X. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, fittings, diagrams, &c. 50 per cent. on the cost of them, will continue to be afforded to schools and classes in mechanics and similar institutions.

Recovery of Waste Places.—A large meeting of the working men and women of St. Giles's was held at the Bloomsbury Mission Hall, on Monday night last, to adopt measures to secure at their own cost the erection of a free drinking fountain. The site suggested is in the midst of a cluster of gin palaces, in a densely populated neighbourhood. It is felt that to those who live in single rooms in close dwellings pure water for drinking will prove a blessing. The movement having originated with working-men, they have determined to enjoy the credit of success. More than half the required sum has been subscribed, and we learn that offers of assistance beyond their own class have been declined. At this drinking-fountain a trough will be provided for dogs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. T.—B. L.—J. E. W.—J. A.—S. & M.—Trespasser—H. W.—R. S. E.—F. E.—M. A.—received.

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 Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

ADVANTAGES—
 Mutual Assurance.
 The LOWEST rates of Premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.
 THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided every Fifth Year.
 ASSETS amounting to the Society has paid in Claims .. £1,840,000
 During its existence the Society has paid in Claims .. 1,000,000
 and in reduction of Bonus Liability, nearly .. 1,365,000
 Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of .. 475,000
 The last Bonus, declared in 1858, which averaged six per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to .. 7,818
 Policies in force .. 950,000
 The Annual Income exceeds .. 250,000
 In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society, in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the 15 days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining unpaid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of such Premium.
 Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will participate in the Division in 1864.
 Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained on application to
ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

RIFLE CORPS AND LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY hereto intimate, that they will NOT CHARGE any EXTRA PREMIUM for persons joining and serving in any Volunteer or Rifle Corps so long as they remain within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The terms and conditions of this Company (established 35 years) are in every sense liberal.
 Persons opening policies now and before the end of July will participate in the profits of the year then ending.
 The next division will be in 1861.
 Prospectus, and Forms of Proposal, may be had at the Company's Office, 37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.
F. G. SMITH, Secretary to London Board.
 No. 37, Cornhill, June, 1859.

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.
 Instituted 1820.

Directors.
GEORGE WILLIAM COTTEAM, Esq. Chairman.
FREDERICK PATTERSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
 Thomas G. Barclay, Esq.
 James C. C. Bell, Esq.
 James Brand, Esq.
 Charles Cave, Esq.
 George Henry Collier, Esq.
 Henry Davidson, Esq.
 George Field, Esq.
 George Hilbert, Esq.
 Samuel Hibbert, Esq.
 Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.
 J. Gordon Murdoch, Esq.
 William R. Robinson, Esq.
 Martin T. Smith, Esq. M.P.
 Newman Smith, Esq.

SECURITY.—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurances.
PROFITS.—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.
CLAIMS.—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of 1,500,000l.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 6, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.
SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 ESTABLISHED IN 1797,
 70, Lombard-street, City, and 87, Charing Cross, Westminster.
Directors.
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 William Cotton, D.C.L. F.R.S.
 John Davis, Esq.
 William Walter Fuller, Esq.
 James A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S.
 Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. M.P.
 Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
 Wm. James Lancaster, Esq.
 John Lubbock, Esq. F.R.S.
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 Matthew Whiting, Esq.
 M. Wyvill, jun. Esq. M.P.

This Company offers
COMPLETE SECURITY.
MODERATE RATES of Premium with participation in Four-fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits.
LOW RATES without participation in Profits.

LOANS
 in connexion with Life Assurance, on approved security, in sums of not less than 500l.
BONUS of 1861.
ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st of July, 1861, on the Bonus Scale of Premium, will participate in the next Division of Profits.
ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,
 LONDON, W. beg to announce that their NEW GALLERY (adjoining their late Premises), recently erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has enabled them to exhibit.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH AND DEED BOXES—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.
 CHUBB & SONS, 15, Abchurch-lane, London; and 25, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy, How to Buy—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and Illustrated by 300 Engravings; to be had post-free of P. & S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouse, 29, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; or of any part of the Kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note the 151. Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suits, covered in velvet. Brussels Carpets, &c. 3s. 6d. per yard.

HALL'S EAU DE COLOGNE, an inimitable perfume, which for delicacy and durability of odour cannot be surpassed by any foreign article imported. In full-sized bottles, 1s. each. A case of six bottles for 5s. 6d. forms a most elegant present. JOHN H. HALL, 389, Holborn, two doors west of Chancery-lane, W.C.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND, a Perfume for every season, dedicated to Charles Dickens, Esq., by his kind permission. Made up by E. H. MILES, Esq., 24, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace; and sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 41, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.
 No connexion with 23, Cockspur-street.

DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, and highly-finished Elegancies, for presentation, in great variety. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery, every requisite for the Toilet and Work Table. —MORCH & BAZIN, 113, Regent-street, 4, Leadenhall-street, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and for Tropical Climates: handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegant articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 190, Tottenham-court-road, W.

MORTLOCK'S, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.—JOHN MORTLOCK respectfully informs the Public that he has the largest variety of CHINA and EARTHENWARE in London, amongst which will be found Minton, Rose, &c., at the lowest price for cash.—330, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

"EXCELLENTE BIJOUTERIE COUR-ANTE." Modèles speciaux à sa Fabrique.—WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, having been honoured with a First-class Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the above glowing Testimonials, respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their GOLD CHAINS and extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, all made on the premises.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, Goldsmiths, Manufacturers, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Established A.D. 1798.
 N.B. Assays made of Chains and Jewellery for 1s. each.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.
 A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cutlery, Glass, equally advantageous.
THOMAS FEAL & SON, 33, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
 Established nearly a Century.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS with SQUARE OPENING; Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in their New Catalogue for 1859. By post two stamps.
J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of Officers' Barrack Furniture and Military Outfitters (see separate Catalogue), 15 and 21, Strand.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
 And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
 Sold by all Chandeliers, Grocers, &c. &c.
WOTHERSPON & CO. GLASGOW AND LONDON.

THE SCOTCH TWEED and ANGOLA SUITS, at 47s., 50s., 55s., and 62s., made to order from materials all wool shreds, by J. B. B. & S. 24, Strand, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are better value than can be obtained at any other house in the Kingdom. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

UNSPICINATED GENEVA—A GIN of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dosh cases, 25s. each, bottles and case included. Price-currents (free) by post.—HENRY BRETT & CO. Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

CADIZ—A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 28s. per dozen, cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.
HENRY BRETT & CO. Importers.
 Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,
 132, PALL MALL, S.W.
 The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent. on the retail price.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, 20s. & 24s. per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, 20s. & 24s. per dozen.
 The finest ever introduced to this country.
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty and dry, 28s. per dozen.
SPLENDID OLD PORT (Ten years in the wood), 40s. per dozen.
SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE .. 35s. per dozen.
ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure & without acidity, 28s. per dozen.
 Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. **WILLIAM BIRD TIPPING, Manager.**

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of Intention.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of **WILLIAM HARVEY**, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce, will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known label, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1855.—4, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,

As used in HER MAJESTY'S STABLES, and also on H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT'S FARM, Windsor.

IN making purchases of Compounded Cattle Foods—other than “Thorley’s”—it has been found that much disappointment has arisen. On the introduction to public notice of any new ingredient, many imitators are certain to spring up, particularly when the article is not a patent one; but, happily for the reputation of Thorley’s Food, no single instance is on record of a direct failure, when his instructions are fully and faithfully carried out. It is not possible failure should ever ensue, excepting when the Food has been kept too long, or in a damp place; for the ingredients of which it is composed are so certain to bear out the truthful report of Dr. Hassall, the analysis of Dr. Apjohn and Professor Way, the merited testimonial of Dr. Brown, that no difficulty exists in strongly urging upon the attention of intending purchasers the absolute necessity of first satisfying themselves they are to be supplied with Thorley’s Food; and, secondly, to secure a strict and honest administering of it. Failure will thus become totally impossible, and condemnation only justly awarded to the production of those whose manufacturing ingredients differ so essentially from his.

For HORSES it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the Animal Functions in Health and Vigour.

For MILCH COWS it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the Milk.

For BEASTS nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly.

For SHEEP and PIGS its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

In feeding Domestic Animals the addition of this Food may be attended with a subtraction of other food to the extent of one-third, thereby rendering its application one of economy; while at the same time it materially assists the digestive powers of every animal, in extracting a larger amount of nourishment from the ordinary food, which would otherwise be lost, consequent upon the impaired or defective action of those organs.

The following extract from the *Lancet* of the 8th of January, 1859, cannot be too generally disseminated:—

“We have examined and carefully analyzed the sample of Thorley’s Food for Cattle sufficiently to be enabled to state of it, that the ingredients of which it is composed are numerous. Of these, some are used on account of their nutritious properties; others from containing sugar and oil, and therefore on account of their fattening qualities; and, lastly, others on account of their tonic and aromatic and gently stimulant properties. The combination is certainly a good one, and well adapted to increase the digestive powers of Horses and other Cattle. It is not intended as a substitute for oats or ordinary cattle food; but it enables animals, by the increased vigour which it imparts to the digestive organs, to extract more nourishment from the food given them, especially from the cheaper articles, such as chopped hay and straw. Professor Apjohn’s Report is strictly correct.”

Such a testimonial, extracted from our leading medical journal, edited by a gentleman of the highest attainments and character, cannot but be demonstrative of the singular efficacy of this remarkable compound; added to which, with praiseworthy anxiety, and to afford the public every guarantee for the purity and nutritious character of the food, it has been submitted to the examination and analysis of that eminent analytical chemist, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., whose Report has been published in the *Mark Lane Express* of 10th January, 1859, and in which the following remarks appear:

“Comparing Thorley’s Food for Cattle with other cattle foods with the composition of which I am acquainted, I unhesitatingly assert that it is infinitely superior to any other at present known to me. In all those of which I have a knowledge, I have found ingredients to be present which have been added solely on account of their cheapness, that is, for the purpose of adulteration, and to the exclusion of other valuable but more expensive articles. In some of the foods I have detected ingredients which are positively hurtful. I consider, then, that the use of Thorley’s Food is attended, not with an additional, but with a considerable saving of expense. I am glad, therefore, to be enabled to recommend—which I do strongly and conscientiously—THORLEY’S FOOD FOR CATTLE as a highly important and valuable compound for the feeding of all descriptions of cattle.”

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—

Bingley Hall Cattle Show, Birmingham, November 29, 1858:—

Class 6, First Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food for Cattle, Shorthorn Steer, catalogue 59, the property of Richard Stratton, Esq., Broad Hinton, Swindon.

Class 2, Second Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, catalogue 20, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Class 20, First Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Devon Steer, catalogue 81, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Class 7, First Prize and Gold Medal, and 20*l.* extra prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorn Cow, catalogue 67, the property of R. Swinerton, Esq.

Class 14, Second Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Longhorn Cow, catalogue 85, the property of R. H. Chapman, Esq.

Class 1, highly commended, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, catalogue 4, the property of the Earl of Aylesford, Packington.

Class 18, commended, fed on Thorley’s Food for Cattle, Short-wooled Sheep, catalogue 174, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford.

Five Prizes were awarded at the Gloucester Agricultural Show, Nov. 23, for Cattle fed on Thorley’s Food.

Smithfield Cattle Show, December 7, 1858:—

Class 9, No. 55, First Prize and Gold Medal, Silver Medal and extra prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorn Steer, the property of Richard Stratton, Esq.

Class 13, No. 90, Third Prize, fed on Thorley’s Food, Shorthorn Cow, property of Charles Barnet, Esq., Stratton Park, Diggeswade.

No. 347, First Prize and Silver Medal, fed on Thorley’s Food, best Pig in extra stock, the property of William Baker, Esq., of Purwell House, Christchurch.

Class 6, No. 39, First Prize 25*l.*, fed on Thorley’s Food, Hereford Steer, property of Robert Swinerton, Esq., Weldeburn.

Leicester Agricultural Show, 1858:—

Class 7, Prize 10*l.*, Mr. William Winterlon, of Wolvy Villa, Heifer of the Durham breed, fed on Thorley’s Food.

Thornbury Great Monthly Market, December 1858:—

“We must not omit to notice some extraordinary fat oxen, which were exhibited by John Hatcher, Esq., of Marlwood Grange, near Thornbury. We understand that they were fattened on Thorley’s Cattle Food, which article seems to have a wonderful effect on cattle generally, by keeping them healthy, creating an appetite, and causing them to thoroughly digest their other food. It is extensively used in this neighbourhood.”

The above are a few of the many Prizes obtained through the use of this invaluable compound, which is adapted for all kinds of stock, and now in general use throughout the world.

Sold in Cases containing 448 Packages, each Package One Feed—with JOSEPH THORLEY’S signature, price 5*s.* per Case; and in Casks, containing the same quantity loose, with Measure enclosed and signature burnt thereon, price 50*s.* Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

OFFICES—77, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON.

Steam Mills and Manufactory—CALEDONIAN-ROAD, within Five Minutes’ Walk of King’s Cross Station.

Post-office Orders must be made payable to JOSEPH THORLEY, General Post-Office, St. Martin’s-le-Grand.

For export, the 5*s.* Cases only are shipped.

The Public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to “The Editor”—Advertisements and Business Letters to “The Publisher”—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took’s-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 14, Wellington-street North, in said county, Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 9, 1859.